

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: HARDOE Examiner #: _____ Date: 6/8/01
Art Unit: 175 Phone Number 305-5549 Serial Number: 09/554,969
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 9B36 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): _____

Earliest Priority Filing Date: _____

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Whatever you can find. OK to confine
search to bracketed phase stabilizer
Thanks

STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: 706
Searcher Phone #: 8-4139
Searcher Location: SIC 1700
Date Searcher Picked Up: _____
Date Completed: 6-14-01
Searcher Prep & Review Time: 150
Clerical Prep Time: 12
Online Time: 9.0

PTO-1590 (1-2000)

Type of Search

NA Sequence (#) _____ STN ☒
AA Sequence (#) _____ Dialog _____
Structure (#) (2) Questel/Orbit _____
Bibliographic _____ Dr.Link _____
Litigation _____ Lexis/Nexis _____
Fulltext _____ Sequence Systems _____
Patent Family _____ WWW/Internet _____
Other _____ Other (specify) _____

Vendors and cost where applicable

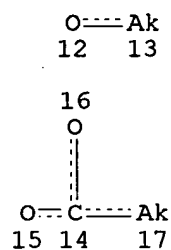
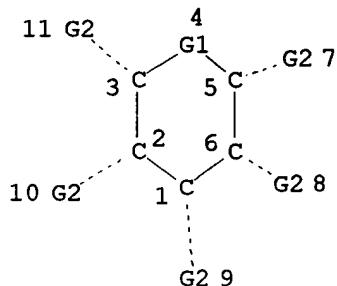
L24 STR
H 32 O M1

Ak 23

N 30

Ak---O
24 25

O 31

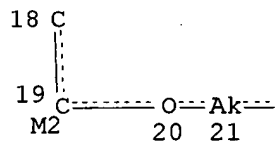


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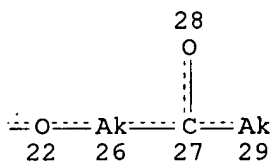
Page 1-A

28

Page 1-B



Page 2-A



Page 2-B

VAR G1=30-3 30-5/31-3 31-5

VAR G2=32/33/12/14/18/23/24

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

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 29 30 31 32 33
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 ECOUNT IS M1-X4 C AT 23
 ECOUNT IS M1-X4 C AT 24
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 ECOUNT IS M6-X22 C AT 29

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 33

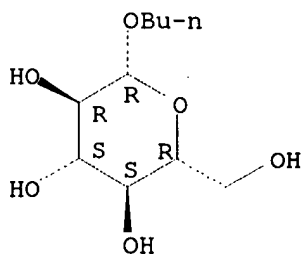
STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L26 SCR 1839
 L28 87556 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L24 NOT L26
 L35 131905 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28
 L36 107 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 (L) (NONIONIC SURFACTANT)
 L38 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOFT? AND L36

=>

L38 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 2000:163214 HCAPLUS
 DN 132:252811
 TI Study on the n-butyl glucoside synthesis
 AU Zhang, ya-dong; Wang, Zi-jian; Huang, En-cai
 CS Chem. Eng. College, Zhengzhou University of Technology, Zhengzhou, 450002, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Huadong Ligong Daxue Xuebao (1999), 25(6), 578-580, 583
 CODEN: HLIKEV; ISSN: 1006-3080
 PB Huadong Ligong Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu
 DT Journal
 LA Chinese
 CC 46-4 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
 AB Alkyl polyglucoside (APG) product is a new type of nonionic surfactant with high foaming power, emulsifying, **softening**, detergent, and low irritating properties. N-Bu glucoside was synthesized by the direct reaction between glucose (I) and n BuOH, and the influence factors of reaction process were studied. The optimal conditions of synthesis were detd.: reaction temp. 110.degree., a mole ratio of catalyst, I and n-BuOH is about 0.02:1:6. Under the optimal conditions, the reaction time 3 h is much less than that reported in the literature. Products yield is about 88.1% and the product quality are very good.
 ST butyl glucoside nonionic surfactant prepn butanol glucose etherification
 IT Surfactants
 (nonionic; synthesis of Bu glucoside as nonionic surfactant from n-butanol and glucose)
 IT Etherification
 Etherification catalysts
 (synthesis of Bu glucoside as nonionic surfactant from n-butanol and glucose)
 IT **5391-18-4P**
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (synthesis of Bu glucoside as **nonionic surfactant** from n-butanol and glucose)
 IT 50-99-7, D-Glucose, reactions 71-36-3, n-Butanol, reactions
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (synthesis of Bu glucoside as nonionic surfactant from n-butanol and glucose)
 IT **5391-18-4P**
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (synthesis of Bu glucoside as **nonionic surfactant** from n-butanol and glucose)
 RN 5391-18-4 HCAPLUS
 CN .beta.-D-Glucopyranoside, butyl (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L38 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1998:728495 HCAPLUS
 DN 130:39749
 TI Fiber finishing agents
 IN Tanabe, Hiroyuki; Yoda, Eiji
 PA Kuroda Japan K. K., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM D06M015-17
 ICS D06M013-165; D06M013-228; D06M015-53; D06M101-00
 CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10298868	A2	19981110	JP 1997-140818	19970422
AB	Softening and glossy and wrinkleproofing agents contain shellac and sugar hydroxyalkyl ether and/or sugar fatty acid nonionic surfactants at shellac-surfactant ratios 2:1 .apprx. 1:5 and optionally lanolin derivs. at lanolin deriv.-shellac ratios 1-3:1. Thus, a finishing agent contained H2O 949.0, shellac 12.5, maltitol hydroxylauryl ether 12.5, ethoxylated propoxylated lanolin 25.0, and 25% aq. ammonia 1.0 g.				
ST	finishing agent fiber shellac surfactant; softening agent fiber shellac surfactant; wrinkleproofing agent fiber shellac surfactant				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (ether with lanolin; fiber finishing agents contg. shellac and sugar hydroxyalkyl ether and sugar fatty acid ester nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Lanolin RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (ethoxylated propoxylated; fiber finishing agents contg. shellac and sugar hydroxyalkyl ether and sugar fatty acid ester nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Lanolin RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (ethoxylated; fiber finishing agents contg. shellac and sugar hydroxyalkyl ether and sugar fatty acid ester nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Carbohydrates, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (fatty acid esters, surfactants; fiber finishing agents contg. shellac and sugar hydroxyalkyl ether and sugar fatty acid ester nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Cotton fabrics Creaseproofing Fabric finishing Luster Nonionic surfactants Plasticizers Polyester fabrics Silk fabrics Softening agents (fiber finishing agents contg. shellac and sugar hydroxyalkyl ether and sugar fatty acid ester nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Shellac RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (fiber finishing agents contg. shellac and sugar hydroxyalkyl ether and sugar fatty acid ester nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Fatty acid esters				

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (sugar, surfactants; fiber finishing agents contg. shellac and sugar hydroxyalkyl ether and sugar fatty acid ester nonionic surfactants)

IT **585-88-6D**, hydroxydodecyl ether 9003-11-6D, ether with lanolin 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, ether with lanolin **103106-83-8**

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (fiber finishing agents contg. shellac and sugar hydroxyalkyl ether and sugar fatty acid ester **nonionic surfactants**)

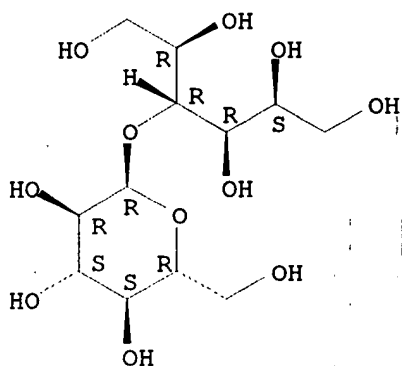
IT **585-88-6D**, hydroxydodecyl ether **103106-83-8**

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (fiber finishing agents contg. shellac and sugar hydroxyalkyl ether and sugar fatty acid ester **nonionic surfactants**)

RN 585-88-6 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



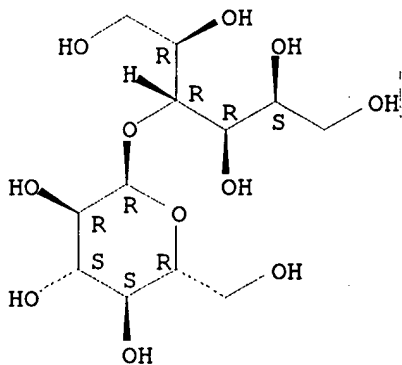
RN 103106-83-8 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, dodecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 585-88-6
 CMF C12 H24 O11

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 143-07-7
CMF C12 H24 O2

HO₂C-(CH₂)₁₀-Me

L38 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:414794 HCAPLUS

DN 129:96875

TI Fabric **softening** compositions based on nonionic surfactants

IN Whaley, Christopher; Khan-Lodhi, Abid Nadim; Sams, Philip John;
Harirchian, Bijan

PA Unilever Plc, UK

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C11D001-835

ICS C11D001-825

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 849354	A1	19980624	EP 1996-309419	19961220
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	WO 9828390	A1	19980702	WO 1997-EP7145	19971211
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9857608	A1	19980717	AU 1998-57608	19971211
	EP 946696	A1	19991006	EP 1997-953864	19971211
	R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
	BR 9713607	A	20000411	BR 1997-13607	19971211
PRAI	EP 1996-309419	A	19961220		
	WO 1997-EP7145	W	19971211		
AB	A fabric softening compn. contains a first nonionic surfactant which has a head group bearing at least three hydroxyl groups and is preferably from carbohydrate source and a lipophilic aliph. tail of 10 to 40, esp. 16 to 24 carbon atoms, plus a second nonionic surfactant of HLB not above 7, which may incorporate an aliph. chain of 10 to 40, esp. 16 to 24 carbon atoms. A typical softener contained a GlucoPON 600CS (C12-14-alkyl polyglycoside, av. glucosidation degree 1.4) and hardened tallow fatty alc. in a 1:1.75 mol ratio, resp.				
ST	nonionic surfactant fabric softener ; carbohydrate fabric softener				
IT	Glycosides				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (alkyl polyglycosides, C12-14; fabric softening compns. based on nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Fabric softeners				
	Liquid crystals				

Nonionic surfactants

(fabric **softening** compns. based on nonionic surfactants)

IT Fatty alcohols

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hardened-tallow; fabric **softening** compns. based on nonionic surfactants)

IT 31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate **150320-50-6D**, Lactobionamide, N-fatty alkyl derivs. 160307-20-0, Glucopon 600CS

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fabric **softening** compns. based on **nonionic surfactants**)

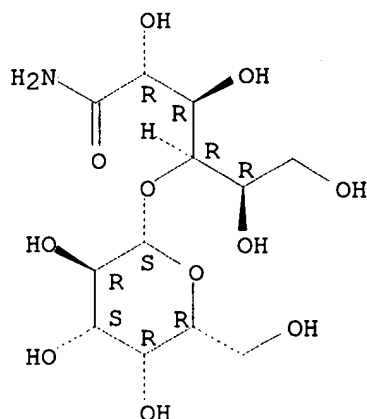
IT **150320-50-6D**, Lactobionamide, N-fatty alkyl derivs.

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fabric **softening** compns. based on **nonionic surfactants**)

RN 150320-50-6 HCAPLUS

CN D-Gluconamide, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



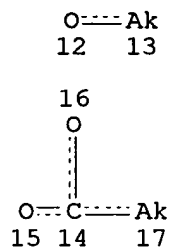
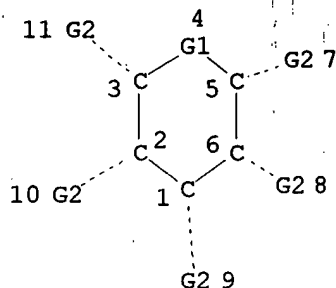
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Ak 23

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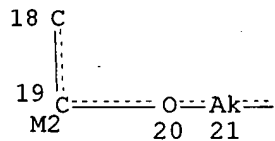


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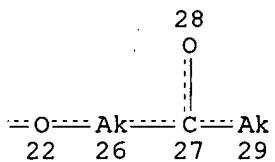
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Page 1-B



Page 2-A



Page 2-B

VAR G1=30-3 30-5/31-3 31-5
VAR G2=32/33/12/14/18/23/24

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

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HCOUNT	IS	M1	AT	33
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ECOUNT  IS M6-X22 C  AT   29

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GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 33

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

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L26          SCR 1839
L28          87556 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L24 NOT L26
L30          77218 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS AND
          DETERGENTS)/SC,SX
L35          131905 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28
L36          107 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 (L) (NONIONIC SURFACTANT)

L37          53 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L30 AND L36
L38          3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SOFT? AND L36
L39          51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L37 NOT L38
L40          2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (AMINES OR ELECTROLYTES)/IT
          AND L39
L41          3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (FABRIC OR CLOTH?) AND L39

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YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 5 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L42 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:299492 HCAPLUS

DN 130:326568

TI Highly alkaline compositions containing hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and nonionic surfactants

IN Johansson, Ingegard; Karlsson, Bo; Strandberg, Christine; Karlsson, Gunvor; Hammarstrand, Karin

PA Akzo Nobel N.V., Neth.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C11D001-66

CC 46-3 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

Section cross-reference(s): 33

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9921948	A1	19990506	WO 1998-SE1634	19980915
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
SE 9703946	A	19990430	SE 1997-3946	19971029
SE 510989	C2	19990719		
AU 9891945	A1	19990517	AU 1998-91945	19980915
EP 1042438	A1	20001011	EP 1998-944396	19980915
R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, FI				
BR 9815212	A	20001121	BR 1998-15212	19980915
NO 2000002274	A	20000428	NO 2000-2274	20000428
PRAI SE 1997-3946	A	19971029		
WO 1998-SE1634	W	19980915		

AB Clear and stable compn. having pH >11 comprises (a) 3-50% alkali hydroxide and/or alk. complexing agent, (b) 0.04-30% hexyl glycoside C6H13OGn (G = saccharide residue; n = 1-5), (c) 0.05-30% a surface active nonionic alkylene oxide adduct which contg. a hydrocarbon group or a C8-24 acyl group and .gtoreq.1 primary hydroxyl group in the alkoxyate parts, and (c) 20-97% water. The compn. has good wetting and cleaning ability and is useful for cleaning of hard surfaces, in a mercerization process and for a cleaning, desizing or scouring process of fibers and **fabrics**. Thus, a compn. contg. n-hexyl glucoside 6, NaOH 10, ethoxylated C9-11 alc. 5 parts and water balance showed good cleaning ability.

ST hexyl glycoside nonionic alkylene oxide adduct surfactant cleaning compn; hard surface alk cleaning compn hexyl glycoside surfactant

IT Ethoxylated alcohols

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(C12-14, nonionic surfactants; highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and nonionic surfactants)

IT Ethoxylated alcohols

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (C9-11, nonionic surfactants; highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and nonionic surfactants)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (alc. monoether, nonionic surfactant; highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and nonionic surfactants)

IT Detergents
 Hydrotropes
 Nonionic surfactants
 (highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and nonionic surfactants)

IT Alkali metal hydroxides
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and nonionic surfactants)

IT **Fabrics**
 (highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and nonionic surfactants for)

IT Fibers
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and nonionic surfactants for)

IT Ethoxylated alcohols
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (nonionic surfactants; highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and nonionic surfactants)

IT **59080-45-4**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (Highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and **nonionic surfactants**)

IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and nonionic surfactants)

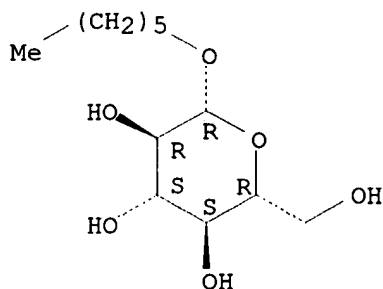
IT 25322-68-3D, Poly(ethylene glycol), alc. monoether 26468-86-0
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (nonionic surfactant; highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and nonionic surfactants)

RE.CNT 5
 RE
 (1) Ciba-Geigy, A; EP 0638685 A1 1995 HCAPLUS
 (2) Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien; EP 0589978 B1 1994 HCAPLUS
 (3) Kaniecki, T; US 4240921 A 1980 HCAPLUS
 (4) Morris, T; US 5525256 A 1996 HCAPLUS
 (5) Urfer, A; US 4488981 A 1984 HCAPLUS

IT **59080-45-4**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (Highly alk. compns. contg. hexyl glycoside as hydrotrope and **nonionic surfactants**)

RN 59080-45-4 HCAPLUS
 CN .beta.-D-Glucopyranoside, hexyl (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L42 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1998:68582 HCAPLUS
 DN 128:155872
 TI Detergent compositions with good detergency to oil stains for rigid surfaces
 IN Inoue, Takumi; Tsukuda, Kazunori; Shioji, Masafumi
 PA Kao Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C11D001-65
 ICS C11D001-62; C11D010-02; C11D001-65; C11D001-29; C11D001-06;
 C11D001-24; C11D003-04; C11D003-30; C11D003-28; C11D003-43
 CC 46-6 (**Surface Active Agents and Detergents**)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10025492	A2	19980127	JP 1996-180483	19960710
OS	MARPAT 128:155872				
AB	Detergents (pH 8-13) for household or glass cleaning comprise benzalkonium-based cationic surfactants R1R2R3NCH2Ph+ X- (R1 = C4-12 linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl; R2 = C1-12 linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl; R3 = C1-3 alkyl; X = anion) 0.001-2, anionic surfactants 0.001-5, volatile or liq. amines 0.001-10, aq. solvents 0.001-15%, and optionally nonionic surfactants and/or amphoteric surfactants. Thus, a compn. (pH 11) comprising Me2C8H17N+CH2Ph Cl- 0.1, C12H25O(CH2CH2O)4SO3Na 1, monoethanolamine 1, EtOH 1%, and H2O showed good detergency.				
ST	household cleaning detergent benzalkonium cationic surfactant; oil stain household cleaning detergent; glass cleaning detergent benzalkonium cationic surfactant				
IT	Amphoteric surfactants Anionic surfactants Cationic surfactants Detergents Nonionic surfactants (detergent compns. contg. benzalkonium-based cationic surfactants for good detergency to oil stains for household or glass cleaning)				
IT	Amines , uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (detergent compns. contg. benzalkonium-based cationic surfactants for good detergency to oil stains for household or glass cleaning)				
IT	Glass, miscellaneous RL: MSC (Miscellaneous) (detergent compns. contg. benzalkonium-based cationic surfactants for good detergency to oil stains for household or glass cleaning)				

IT 4292-10-8, Amphitol 20AB
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (Amphitol 20AB, amphoteric surfactants; detergent compns. contg. benzalkonium-based cationic surfactants for good detergency to oil stains for household or glass cleaning)

IT 13197-76-7, Amphitol 20HD
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (Amphitol 20HD, amphoteric surfactants; detergent compns. contg. benzalkonium-based cationic surfactants for good detergency to oil stains for household or glass cleaning)

IT 15826-19-4, Sodium tetraethylene glycol dodecyl ether sulfate
 38975-03-0, Tetraethylene glycol carboxymethyl dodecyl ether sodium salt
 95032-36-3, Pelex SS-H
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (anionic surfactants; detergent compns. contg. benzalkonium-based cationic surfactants for good detergency to oil stains for household or glass cleaning)

IT 959-55-7, Benzyltrimethyloctylammonium chloride 965-32-2 16345-80-5
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (cationic surfactants; detergent compns. contg. benzalkonium-based cationic surfactants for good detergency to oil stains for household or glass cleaning)

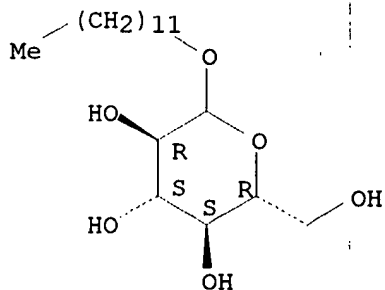
IT 100-37-8, Diethylaminoethanol 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, uses
 110-91-8, Morpholine, uses 111-42-2, Diethanolamine, uses 141-43-5, Monoethanolamine, uses 7664-41-7, Ammonia, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (detergent compns. contg. benzalkonium-based cationic surfactants for good detergency to oil stains for household or glass cleaning)

IT 27836-64-2, Lauryl glucoside
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (nonionic surfactants; detergent compns. contg. benzalkonium-based cationic surfactants for good detergency to oil stains for household or glass cleaning)

IT 27836-64-2, Lauryl glucoside
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (nonionic surfactants; detergent compns. contg. benzalkonium-based cationic surfactants for good detergency to oil stains for household or glass cleaning)

RN 27836-64-2 HCAPLUS
 CN D-Glucopyranoside, dodecyl (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L42 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1996:601607 HCAPLUS
 DN 125:248318
 TI Method for enzymic preparation of (poly)glyceryl glycoside as nonionic

surfactants
 IN Myake, Hiroshi; Matsuda, Kazuhiko; Sato, Masahiro; Toda, Haruhiko
 PA Lion Corp, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C07H015-04
 ICS C07H001-00; C07H015-08; C08B011-08; C08B031-12; C08B037-00;
 C08B037-02; C08B037-14; C12P019-44
 ICA B01F017-56
 CC 33-3 (Carbohydrates)
 Section cross-reference(s): 46
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08188588	A2	19960723	JP 1994-340250	19941229
OS	CASREACT 125:248318				
AB	<p>(Poly)glyceryl glycosides R1-(OR2)t-[O(HO)C3H5]x-O-[Z-(OH)q-1] [I; [O(HO)C3H5]x = (poly)glycerin residue; R1-(OR2)t = aliph. group bonded to the (poly)glycerin residue; [Z2(OH)q-1] = sugar residue; Z = sugar skeleton left after removing [- (OH)q] groups from the sugar; R1 = C.gtoreq.6 aliph. group; R2 = lower alkylene; q = no. HO groups in the sugar; q.gtoreq.4; x.gtoreq.1; t = 0-20; wherein the (poly)glycerin and the sugar residue are bonded through O atom to form a glycoside] are prepd. by enzymic glycosidation of R1-(OR2)t-[O(HO)C3H5]x-OH (R1, R2, x, t = same as above) with (R3O)-[Z-(OH)q-1] [R3 = H, lower alkyl, (un)substituted Ph; Z, q = = same as above; (R3O) is bonded at the anomeric position of the sugar]. The use of a (poly)glycerin deriv. highly compatible with sugars provides glycosides with 100% selectivity for either .alpha.- or .beta.-anomer in good yield. Thus, 4.5 g D-glucose and 29 g 1-O-n-decylglycerin were added to 50 mM acetate buffer (pH 5.0), treated with 10,000 U .beta.-glucosidase (almond), and stirred at 60.degree. for 10 h to give, after workup and chromatog. purifn., 80.0% 1-O-n-decylglyceryl .beta.-D-glucopyranoside, which showed good foaming power. A dish detergent, shampoo, body shampoo, facial cleanser, fabric detergent, and tooth paste contg. I were formulated.</p>				
ST	glyceryl glycoside prepn nonionic surfactant; polyglyceryl glycoside prepn nonionic surfactant				
IT	Glycosidation (prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic (trans)glycosidation as nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Glycosidation catalysts (.beta.-glucosidase, .beta.-galactosidase, or transglucosidase; prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic (trans)glycosidation as nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Surfactants (nonionic, prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic (trans)glycosidation as nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Glycosidation (trans-, prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic (trans)glycosidation as nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Glycosidation catalysts (trans-, .beta.-glucosidase, .beta.-galactosidase, or transglucosidase; prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic (trans)glycosidation as nonionic surfactants)				
IT	9031-11-2, .beta.-Galactosidase RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses) (Escherichia coli; prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic (trans)glycosidation as nonionic surfactants)				

IT 9001-22-3, .beta.-Glucosidase
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (almond; prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic
 (trans)glycosidation as nonionic surfactants)

IT 181701-56-4P 181701-60-0P 181971-62-0P
 182072-19-1P
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
 use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic (trans)glycosidation as
 nonionic surfactants)

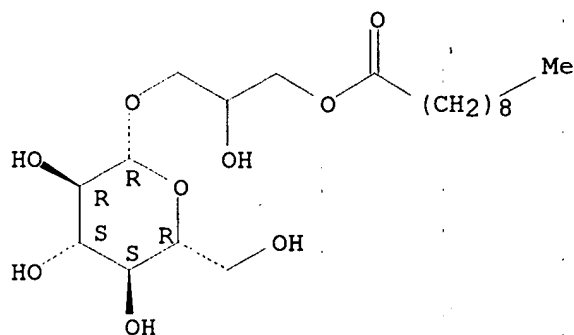
IT 50-99-7, D-Glucose, reactions 63-42-3 528-50-7,
 Cellobiose 2277-23-8 2816-24-2, o-Nitrophenyl .beta.-D-glucopyranoside
 3149-68-6 9007-48-1 51033-31-9
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic (trans)glycosidation as
 nonionic surfactants)

IT 9031-48-5, Transglucosidase
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (.alpha.-transglucosidase of Aspergillus or Amano .beta.-
 transglucosidase; prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic
 (trans)glycosidation as nonionic surfactants)

IT 181701-56-4P 181701-60-0P 181971-62-0P
 182072-19-1P
 RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
 use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic (trans)glycosidation as
 nonionic surfactants)

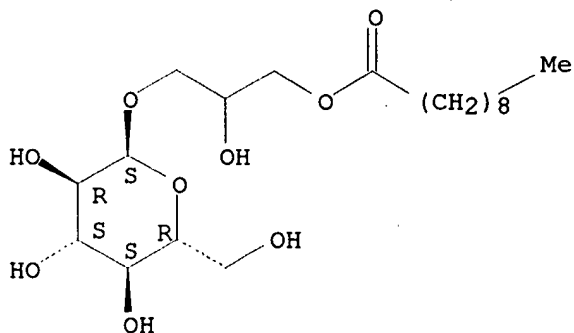
RN 181701-56-4 HCAPLUS
 CN .beta.-D-Glucopyranoside, 2-hydroxy-3-[(1-oxodecyl)oxy]propyl (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 181701-60-0 HCAPLUS
 CN .alpha.-D-Glucopyranoside, 2-hydroxy-3-[(1-oxodecyl)oxy]propyl (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 181971-62-0 HCAPLUS
 CN .beta.-D-Glucopyranose, monoglycoside with triglycerol monododecyl ether
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

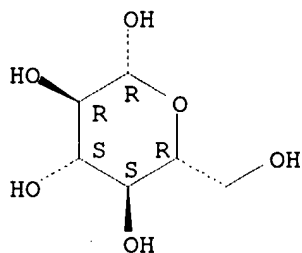
CRN 56090-54-1
 CMF C9 H20 O7
 CCI IDS, MAN
 CDES 8:ID

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 492-61-5
 CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



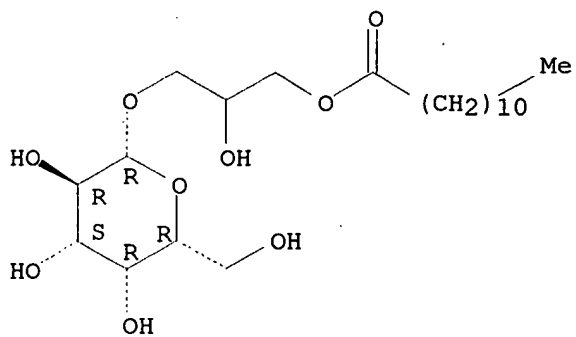
CM 3

CRN 112-53-8
 CMF C12 H26 O

HO-(CH₂)₁₁-Me

RN 182072-19-1 HCAPLUS
 CN .beta.-D-Galactopyranoside, 2-hydroxy-3-[(1-oxododecyl)oxy]propyl (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 63-42-3 528-50-7, Cellobiose 3149-68-6

RL: RCT (Reactant)

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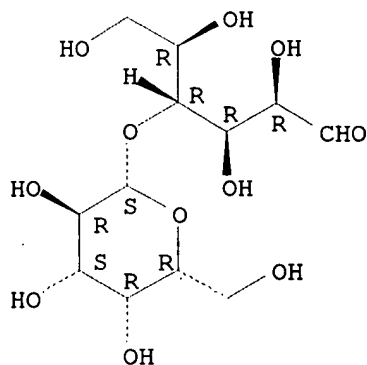
      (prepn. of (poly)glyceryl glycosides by enzymic (trans)glycosidation as
nonionic surfactants)

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RN 63-42-3 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucose, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

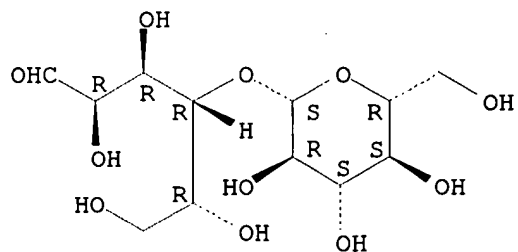
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 528-50-7 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucose, 4-O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl- (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

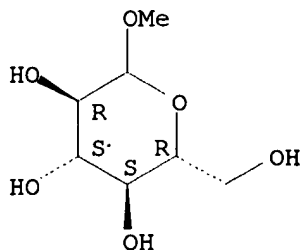
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 3149-68-6 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucopyranoside, methyl (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

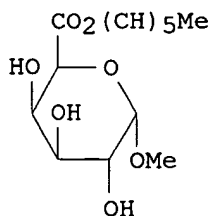
Absolute stereochemistry.



L42 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1995:890021 HCAPLUS
 DN 123:286524
 TI Enzymatically stable alkyl (alkyl glycosid)uronates as nonionic
 surfactants and a process for their manufacture
 IN Harirchian, Bijan; Vermeer, Robert; Humphreys, Robert William Riley
 PA Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever NV
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM C07H015-04
 ICS C07H007-033; C11D001-66
 CC 33-8 (Carbohydrates)
 Section cross-reference(s): 46

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9510524	A1	19950420	WO 1994-EP3361	19941012
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5728670	A	19980317	US 1993-135240	19931012
	CA 2171183	AA	19950420	CA 1994-2171183	19941012
	AU 9478135	A1	19950504	AU 1994-78135	19941012
	EP 723550	A1	19960731	EP 1994-928895	19941012
	R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	JP 09503517	T2	19970408	JP 1994-511284	19941012
PRAI	US 1993-135240		19931012		
	WO 1994-EP3361		19941012		
OS	MARPAT 123:286524				
GI					



AB Glycosides of a uronic acid, a uronic acid salt, or a uronolactone [I; n = 0, 1,2; m = 2,3,4; Y = H, mono- or oligo-, or polysaccharide, uronic acid, uronic acid salt, uronic acid lactone, polyuronic acid; one of R1 and R2 = a straight-chain or branched (un)satd. C6-24 aliph. chain optionally contg. an arom., cycloaliph., mixed arom.-aliph., or polyalkoxyalkyl radical and the other = H, a straight-chain or branched C1-6 alkyl or C2-6 alkenyl], which are mild, environmentally friendly nonionic surfactants and useful in detergent compns., are prepd. These compds. are stable to enzyme hydrolysis and therefore may be used in enzymic **fabric** washing liqs. and powders. Thus, 5.0 g Me (Me .alpha.-D-galactopyranosid)uronate and a soln. of 27.3 g anhyd. 1-hexanol were placed in flask and heated at 80-110.degree. under N until all the starting material dissolved to give 82.1% hexyl (Me .alpha.-D-galactopyranosid)uronate (II). II was very stable against lipolase hydrolysis.

ST alkyl glycosiduronate prepn nonionic surfactant; uronic acid alkyl ester detergent; enzyme stability

IT Detergents
(prepn. of enzymically stable mixed alkyl (alkyl glycosid)uronates as nonionic surfactants for enzymic **fabric** washing liq. and powder detergents)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic, prepn. of enzymically stable mixed alkyl (alkyl glycosid)uronates as nonionic surfactants for enzymic **fabric** washing detergent liqs. and powders)

IT **169673-74-9P 169673-75-0P 169673-76-1P 169673-77-2P 169673-78-3P**
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (prepn. of enzymically stable mixed alkyl (alkyl glycosid)uronates as **nonionic surfactants**)

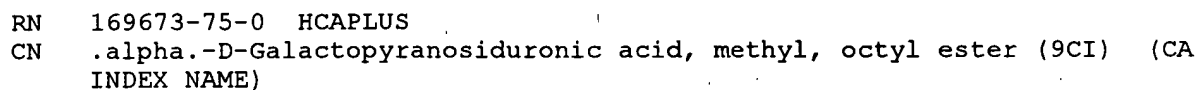
IT 111-27-3, 1-Hexanol, reactions 111-87-5, 1-Octanol, reactions
 112-30-1, 1-Decanol 112-53-8, 1-Dodecanol **5155-54-4 10357-03-6**
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (prepn. of enzymically stable mixed alkyl (alkyl glycosid)uronates as **nonionic surfactants**)

IT **169673-74-9P 169673-75-0P 169673-76-1P 169673-77-2P 169673-78-3P**
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (prepn. of enzymically stable mixed alkyl (alkyl glycosid)uronates as **nonionic surfactants**)

RN 169673-74-9 HCAPLUS

CN .alpha.-D-Galactopyranosiduronic acid, methyl, hexyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

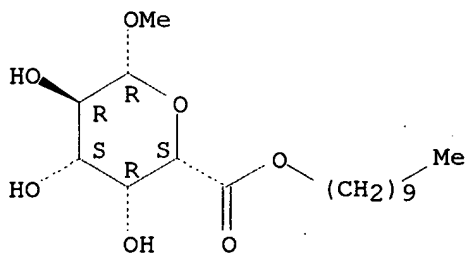
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN	169673-76-1	HCAPLUS	
CN	.alpha.-D-Galactopyranosiduronic acid, methyl, decyl ester (9CI) (CA		
	INDEX NAME)		

RN	169673-77-2	HCAPLUS	
CN	.beta.-D-Galactopyranosiduronic acid, methyl, decyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)		

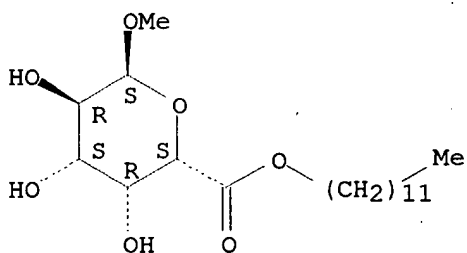
Chemical structure of a substituted tetrahydropyran derivative. The pyran ring has an OMe group at C2, HO groups at C3 and C5, and an OH group at C6. Substituents R are at C2, C3, and C5. The ring is fused to a five-membered ring containing a carbonyl group (C=O) and an ester linkage (-O-(CH₂)₉-Me). Stereocenters are labeled S at C3 and C5, and R at C2.



RN 169673-78-3 HCAPLUS

CN .alpha.-D-Galactopyranosiduronic acid, methyl, dodecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 5155-54-4 10357-03-6

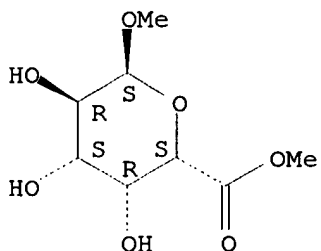
RL: RCT (Reactant)

(prepn. of enzymically stable mixed alkyl (alkyl glycosid)uronates as nonionic surfactants)

RN 5155-54-4 HCAPLUS

CN .alpha.-D-Galactopyranosiduronic acid, methyl, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

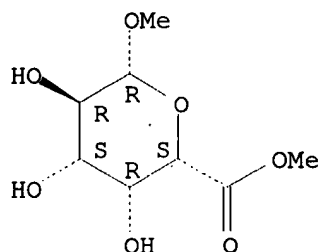
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 10357-03-6 HCAPLUS

CN .beta.-D-Galactopyranosiduronic acid, methyl, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L42 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1995:54565 HCAPLUS

DN 122:191026

TI Synthesis of monodisperse nonionic surfactants with sugar-derived hydrophilic groups

AU Allouch, M.; Infante, M. R.; Mansuy, L.; Seguer, J.; Selve, C.

CS Lab. Etudes des Systemes Organiques Colloiedaux, Univ. Nancy I, Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, F-54506, Fr.

SO Comun. Jorn. Com. Esp. Deterg. (1994), 25, 443-58

CODEN: CJCDD7; ISSN: 0212-7466

DT Journal

LA Spanish

CC 46-2 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

AB A one step synthesis was developed for manuf. of amides with a hydrophobic section and a lipophilic section. The hydrophobic moiety consists of one or two per-hydrogenated or perfluorinated chains and the lipophilic moiety is a polyol or acidic sugar deriv. A 2,2-bis(hydroxymethylpropionic acid) deriv. was prepd. by treatment of N-ethyl-diisopropylamine with benzotriazole-N-oxi-tris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (BOP) and a fatty amine. Glucuronic acid and lactobionic acid derivs. were prepd. from the acid, N-ethyl-diisopropylamine treated with BOP, then a fatty amine. Derivs. of tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane and glucosamine hydrochloride with fatty acids were also prepd. The surfactants show suitable surface properties and some of them formed laminar liq. crystals which are expected to form vesicles.

ST amide polyol monodisperse nonionic surfactant; glucuronic acid fatty amine nonionic surfactant; lactobionic acid amine hydrophobic chain surfactant

IT Micelles

(prepn. of nonionic surfactants with hydrophobic and lipophilic moieties from fatty **amines** and sugar acids)

IT Fatty acids, preparation

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(prepn. of nonionic surfactants with hydrophobic and lipophilic moieties from fatty **amines** and sugar acids)

IT **Amines**, preparation

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(fatty, prepn. of nonionic surfactants with hydrophobic and lipophilic moieties from fatty **amines** and sugar acids)

IT Surfactants

(nonionic, prepn. of nonionic surfactants with hydrophobic and lipophilic moieties from fatty **amines** and sugar acids)

IT 66-84-2DP, Glucosamine hydrochloride, reaction products with fatty acids

77-86-1DP, reaction products with fatty acids **96-82-2DP**,

Lactobionic acid, reaction products with fatty **amines**

4767-03-7DP, reaction products with fatty **amines** and saccharide

acids 6556-12-3DP, D-Glucuronic acid, reaction products with fatty

amines 7087-68-5DP, N-Ethyl-diisopropylamine, reaction products with fatty **amines** saccharide acids 56602-33-6DP, BOP, reaction products with fatty **amines** and saccharide acids

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of **nonionic surfactants** with hydrophobic and lipophilic moieties from fatty **amines** and sugar acids)

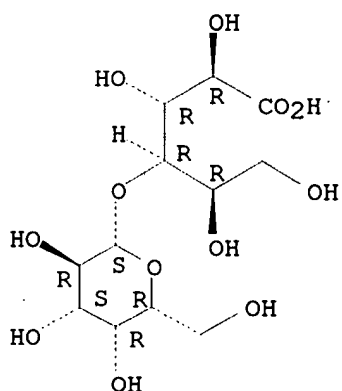
IT **96-82-2DP**, Lactobionic acid, reaction products with fatty **amines**

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of **nonionic surfactants** with hydrophobic and lipophilic moieties from fatty **amines** and sugar acids)

RN 96-82-2 HCAPLUS

CN D-Gluconic acid, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L26
L49
H 30 O M1

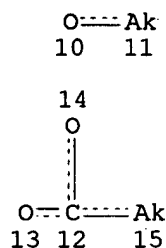
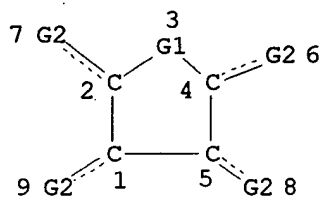
SCR 1839
STR

Ak 21

O 28

N 29

Ak---O
22 23

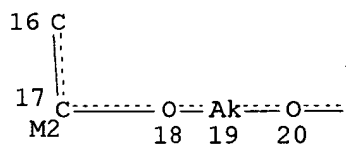


M1

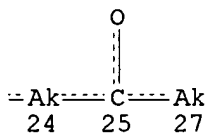
Page 1-A

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Page 1-B



Page 2-A



Page 2-B

VAR G1=28-2 28-4/29-2 29-4

VAR G2=30/31/10/12/16/21/22

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

HCOUNT	IS M1	AT	16
HCOUNT	IS M2	AT	17
HCOUNT	IS M1	AT	31
NSPEC	IS R	AT	1
NSPEC	IS R	AT	2
NSPEC	IS R	AT	3

NSPEC IS R AT 4
 NSPEC IS R AT 5
 NSPEC IS C AT 6
 NSPEC IS C AT 7
 NSPEC IS C AT 8
 NSPEC IS C AT 9
 NSPEC IS C AT 10
 NSPEC IS C AT 11
 NSPEC IS C AT 12
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 NSPEC IS C AT 14
 NSPEC IS C AT 15
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 NSPEC IS C AT 25
 NSPEC IS C AT 26
 NSPEC IS C AT 27
 NSPEC IS R AT 28
 NSPEC IS R AT 29
 CONNECT IS E2 R AT 28
 CONNECT IS E2 R AT 29
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 MLEVEL IS CLASS AT 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
 27 28 29 30 31
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED
 ECOUNT IS M6-X22 C AT 11
 ECOUNT IS M6-X22 C AT 15
 ECOUNT IS M1-X8 C AT 19
 ECOUNT IS M1-X4 C AT 21
 ECOUNT IS M1-X4 C AT 22
 ECOUNT IS M5-X20 C AT 24
 ECOUNT IS M6-X22 C AT 27

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 31

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L51 72047 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L49 NOT L26
 L52 110855 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51
 L53 7441 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (CLOTH? OR FABRIC) (S) SOFT?
 L55 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 (L) L53

L55 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1996:367322 HCAPLUS

DN 125:61536

TI Block copolymers for improved viscosity stability in concentrated fabric softeners

IN Pluyter, Johan Gerwin Lodewijk; Eeckhout, Myriam Gerarda

PA Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C11D003-00

ICS C11D003-37

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 705900	A1	19960410	EP 1994-870155	19940930
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
	WO 9610671	A1	19960411	WO 1995-US11172	19950901
	W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2201329	AA	19960411	CA 1995-2201329	19950901
	AU 9535441	A1	19960426	AU 1995-35441	19950901
	BR 9509182	A	19971223	BR 1995-9182	19950901
	HU 77325	A2	19980330	HU 1997-2285	19950901
	JP 10506689	T2	19980630	JP 1995-511773	19950901
	US 6008184	A	19991228	US 1998-809683	19980428
PRAI	EP 1994-870155		19940930		
	WO 1995-US11172		19950901		
AB	The invention relates to fabric softening compns. to be used during the rinse cycle of a textile laundering operation to provide fabric softening/static control benefits. Said compn. comprises one or more di- and, preferably, triblock A-B and A-B-A copolymers having a hydrophobic backbone (B), e.g., aliph. polyester, with one or more hydrophilic side chains (from block A), e.g., polyoxy in combination with a very water-sol. polymer (cloud point > 90.degree.). The compns. are characterized by excellent storage stability and viscosity characteristics esp. at elevated temps. The said compns. also prevent skin formation and dispenser residue upon use. The combination of poly(vinylpyrrolidone) with bis-methyl-terminated ethylene oxide-poly(propylene terephthalate) triblock copolymer provides the best viscosity stabilizing benefits.				
ST	rinse cycle textile laundering softening antistatic; block copolymer textile softening compn stability; skin formation prevention textile softening compn; dispenser residue prevention textile softening compn; tallow alkyl ethoxylated softening compn; viscosity stabilizer triblock copolymer softener compn; oxyalkylene block copolymer viscosity stabilizer softener				
IT	Antistatic agents Softening agents (block copolymers for improved viscosity stability in concd. fabric softeners)				
IT	Surfactants (cationic, surfactant/concn. aids; block copolymers for improved viscosity stability in concd. fabric softeners)				

IT Surfactants
(nonionic, block copolymers for improved viscosity stability in concd. fabric softeners)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyester-, block, block copolymers for improved viscosity stability in concd. fabric softeners)

IT Polyesters, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, block, block copolymers for improved viscosity stability in concd. fabric softeners)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(tallow alkyl, ethoxylated, block copolymers for improved viscosity stability in concd. fabric softeners)

IT 657-27-2, L-Lysine monohydrochloride 34813-63-3
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(block copolymers for improved viscosity stability in concd. fabric softeners)

IT 9003-39-8, Poly(vinylpyrrolidone) 106392-12-5D, trimethylamido chloride 147453-88-1 177747-59-0 177931-28-1
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(block copolymers for improved viscosity stability in concd. fabric softeners)

IT 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer 106869-68-5 132894-01-0, Ethylene glycol-propylene glycol block copolymer, dimethyl ether 177747-58-9 177931-27-0
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(triblock; block copolymers for improved viscosity stability in concd. fabric softeners)

IT 177747-58-9
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(triblock; block copolymers for improved viscosity stability in concd. fabric softeners)

RN 177747-58-9 HCAPLUS

CN Furan, tetrahydro-, polymer with oxirane, dimethyl ether, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 67-56-1

CMF C H4 O

H₃C-OH

CM 2

CRN 112869-03-1

CMF (C4 H8 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CDES 8:PM,BLOCK

CM 3

CRN 109-99-9

CMF C4 H8 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



L55 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1995:731889 HCAPLUS

DN 123:317544

TI Quaternary ammonium group-containing ribose diesters as fabric conditioners

IN Rahman, Mohammad A.; Hung, Anthony P. C.; Wu, Shang Ren

PA Lever Brothers Co., USA

SO U.S., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM D06M013-322

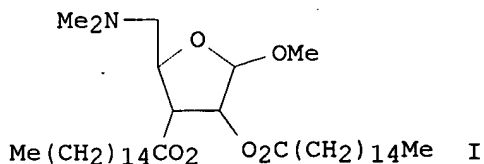
ICS D06M013-46

NCL 252008800

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5429756	A	19950704	US 1994-252033	19940601
	US 5552066	A	19960903	US 1995-393626	19950414
PRAI	US 1994-252033		19940601		
OS	MARPAT 123:317544				
GI					



AB A quaternary ammonium group-contg. ribose diester such as I is used as a biodegradable softener-antistatic agent for laundered fabrics.

ST quaternary ammonium deriv ribose softener fabric; ribose diester ammonium

deriv softener fabric; palmitate diester ribose deriv softener fabric;
biodegrdn ribose deriv softener fabric; antistatic ammonium deriv ribose
ester fabric

IT Antistatic agents

Softening agents

(for fabrics; quaternary ammonium group-contg. ribose diesters as)

IT 170227-46-0

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(biodegradable antistatic agent-**softener** for laundered
fabrics)

IT 170227-46-0

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(biodegradable antistatic agent-**softener** for laundered
fabrics)

RN 170227-46-0 HCAPLUS

CN .beta.-D-Ribofuranoside, methyl 5-deoxy-5-(trimethylammonio)-, methyl
sulfate (salt), 2,3-dihexadecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

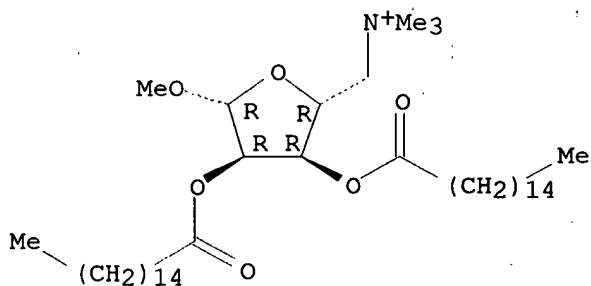
CM 1

CRN 170227-45-9

CMF C41 H80 N O6

CDES 5:B-D-RIBO

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 21228-90-0

CMF C H3 O4 S

Me-O-SO₃⁻

L55 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1994:409418 HCAPLUS

DN 121:9418

TI Preparation of cyclic amines as surfactants and softening agents for
fabric and hair

IN Tomifuji, Takeshi; Kato, Tooru; Sotodani, Koshiro

PA Kao Corp, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

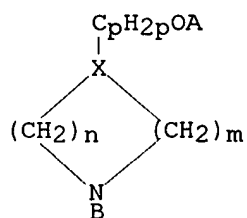
DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C07D207-08
 ICS B01F017-22; B01J025-02; C07D207-12; C07D211-22; C07D295-08
 ICA C07B061-00
 CC 28-16 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))
 Section cross-reference(s): 27, 40, 46, 62

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06016623	A2	19940125	JP 1992-175264	19920702
	JP 3081065	B2	20000828		
OS	MARPAT 121:9418				
GI					



I

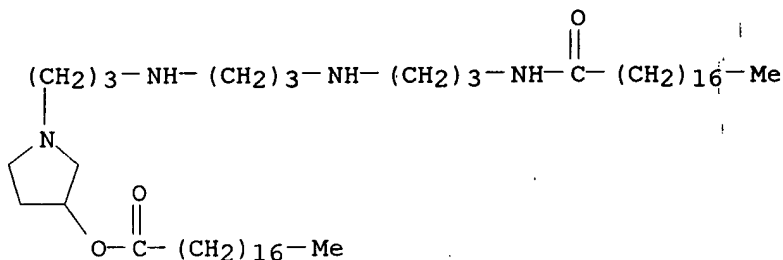
- AB The title compds. I [A = COR1; B = ((CH2)3NH)kCOR1; R1 = C7-35 alkyl, alkenyl; X = CR, N; R = H, C1-4 alkyl; k = 1-3; p = 0-9; m, n = 0-4; m = n .noteq. 0], useful as surfactants and softening agents for fabric and hair (no data), are prepd. by cyanoethylation of I (A = B = H), hydrogenation to obtain I [A = H; B = (CH2)3NH2], optionally repeating the cyanoethylation and the hydrogenation, then acylation of the resulting I [A = H; B = ((CH2)3NH)qH; q = 2, 3] with R1CO2R2 (R2 = C1-3 alkyl). N-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine (290 g) was treated dropwise with 118 g acrylonitrile at 55-65.degree. over 3 h, autoclaved in the presence of raney Ni at 70.degree. and 20 kg/cm2-gage H for 10 h to give 263 g its aminoalc., which (106 g) was treated with 278 g octadecanoic acid at 180.degree. for 24 h to give 366 g I (A = C17H35, B = C3H6NHCOC17H35, X = N, p = 2).
- ST cyclic amine prepn surfactant; softening agent cyclic amine prepn
- IT Surfactants
 (cyclic amines)
- IT Softening agents
 (cyclic amines, for fabric and hair)
- IT 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, reactions
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (acylation by, of amino alcs.)
- IT 103-76-4, N-(2-Hydroxyethyl)piperazine 1484-84-0, 2-Piperidineethanol
 40499-83-0, 3-Hydroxypyrrolidine
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (cyanoethylation, hydrogenation, and acylation of,)
- IT 155062-11-6P **155062-12-7P** 155062-13-8P 155062-14-9P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of, as surfactant and **softening** agent for **fabric** and hair)
- IT 5625-63-8P, 1-Piperazinenonanol
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn., cyanoethylation, hydrogenation, and acylation of)
- IT 51308-99-7, 9-Chlorononanol
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (substitution by, of piperazine)

IT 110-85-0, Piperazine, reactions
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (substitution of, with nonanol)

IT 155062-12-7P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of, as surfactant and **softening** agent for
fabric and hair)

RN 155062-12-7 HCAPLUS

CN Octadecanoic acid, 1-[3-[[3-[[3-[(1-oxooctadecyl)amino]propyl]amino]propyl]amino]propyl]-3-pyrrolidinyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L55 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1992:108855 HCAPLUS

DN 116:108855

TI Stearate-based dryer-added fabric modifier sheet

IN Kellett, George W.

PA Creative Products Resource Associates, Ltd., USA

SO U.S., 10 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 4,938,879.
 CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM B05D003-12
 ICS D06M013-02; D06M013-17; D06M013-48

NCL 252008750

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5062973	A	19911105	US 1990-521242	19900509
	US 4938879	A	19900703	US 1989-331870	19890404
	US 5173200	A	19921222	US 1991-783501	19911028
PRAI	US 1989-331870		19890404		
	US 1990-521242		19900509		
	US 1990-568836		19900817		

AB The title sheet contains water, a water-miscible org. solvent comprising a glycol ether, a pyrrolidinone, and/or an alkanol, and a gel-forming amt. of an alkali metal stearate and as a fabric modifier such as a softening agent uniformly distributed in it. The sheet disintegrates in a rotating laundry dryer during the drying of wet fabrics, depositing the modifier on the fabrics without causing stains or leaving a significant residue in the dryer. Thin, flexible, translucent sheets were prepd. by heating 49 g EtO(CH2CH2O)2H and 13 g water to 60.degree., adding 12.25 g stearic acid, adding 3.45 g 50% aq. NaOH at 80-85.degree., adding a fabric softener, surfactants, and perfume, and casting the mixt. with cooling.

ST stearate fabric softener sheet; softener sheet disintegration dryer

IT Soaps

RL: USES (Uses)

(fabric softening sheets contg., for disintegration in dryer)

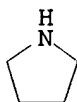
IT Antistatic agents
Softening agents
(for fabrics, sheets contg. sodium stearate and, for disintegration in dryer)

IT 111-90-0 822-16-2, Sodium stearate **28261-54-3**, Pyrrolidinone
RL: USES (Uses)
(**fabric softener** sheet contg., for disintegration in dryer)

IT **28261-54-3**, Pyrrolidinone
RL: USES (Uses)
(**fabric softener** sheet contg., for disintegration in dryer)

RN 28261-54-3 HCAPLUS

CN Pyrrolidinone (7CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



D2=O

L55 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1988:551982 HCAPLUS

DN 109:151982

TI Softening agents for textiles

IN Thust, Ulf; Utschick, Hermann; Ueberschaer, Klaus; Biering, Holger;
Dotzauer, Rudolph; Kochmann, Werner; Ballschuh, Detlef; Ohme, Roland;
Roethling, Tilo; et al.

PA VEB Chemiekombinat Bitterfeld, Ger. Dem. Rep.

SO Ger. (East), 7 pp.

CODEN: GEXXA8

DT Patent

LA German

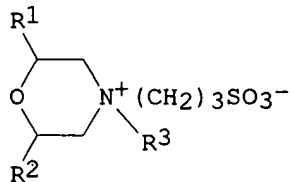
IC ICM C11D001-62

ICS C11D001-92

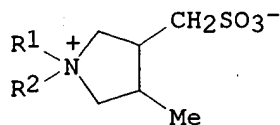
CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DD 251784	A1	19871125	DD 1986-293336	19860801
GI					



II

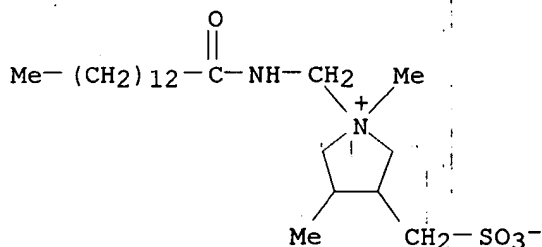


III

AB Fabric-softening compns. based on quaternary ammonium compds. and

additives are mixed with sulfobetaines $R_1N+R_2R_3(CH_2)_3SO_3^-$ (I) [$R_1-R_3 = C_1-25$ alkyl, $(CH_2CH_2O)_nH$; $n = 1-12$], II [$R_1, R_2 = C_1-3$ alkyl; $R_3 = C_1-25$ alkyl, $(CH_2CH_2O)_nH$; $n = 1-12$], and/or III [$R_1, R_2 = C_1-25$ alkyl, $(C_1-25$ alkyl)carbamoyl, $(CH_2CH_2O)_nH$] to improve the homogeneity of the concd. compns. as well as their dispersibility in water and to give improved softness, antistatic properties, and wetting of treated fabrics. A softening compn. contained dimethyldistearylammonium chloride 6, ethoxylated alkylphenol 2, butylene glycol 3, perfume 0.9, I [$R_1 = C_{16-18}$ alkyl; $R_2 = R_3 = (CH_2CH_2O)_nH$; av. $n = 6$] 1.5, and water 86.6%.

- ST softener fabric conc additive; quaternary ammonium softener fabric; ammonium softener fabric additive; dispersant fabric softener conc; antistatic softener fabric; wettability softener fabric
- IT Softening agents
(for textiles, quaternary ammonium compd.-sulfobetaine compns. as)
- IT Antistatic agents
(quaternary ammonium compd.-sulfobetaine, aq. concs. contg.)
- IT Imidazolium compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(softening agents, for fabrics, additives for aq. concs. contg.)
- IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(softening agents, for fabrics, aq. concs. contg. sulfobetaines and)
- IT Dispersing agents
(sulfobetaines, in aq. fabric softener concs.)
- IT Betaines
RL: USES (Uses)
(sulfo-, fabric softener concs. contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and)
- IT 2281-11-0 14933-08-5 81878-33-3 116550-03-9 116777-97-0
116777-98-1 **116777-99-2**
RL: USES (Uses)
(**fabric softener** concs. contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and)
- IT 107-64-2, Dimethyldistearylammonium chloride 28706-44-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(softening agents, for fabrics, additives for aq. concs. contg.)
- IT **116777-99-2**
RL: USES (Uses)
(**fabric softener** concs. contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and)
- RN 116777-99-2 HCAPLUS
- CN Pyrrolidinium, 1,3-dimethyl-1-[[[(1-oxotetradecyl)amino]methyl]-4-(sulfomethyl)-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L55 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1982:123907 HCAPLUS
DN 96:123907
TI Polymeric compounds and methods of use

IN Wesseler, Eugene P.
 PA Sterling Drug, Inc., USA
 SO U.S., 13 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC D06M015-12; C08L079-04; C08G073-06; D21H003-48
 NCL 428393000
 CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 43, 46, 74

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4314001	A	19820202	US 1980-126995	19800303
	CA 1175198	A1	19840925	CA 1981-372059	19810302
	US 4347352	A	19820831	US 1981-254501	19810415
	US 4370443	A	19830125	US 1982-338789	19820111
PRAI	US 1980-126995		19800303		
	US 1981-254501		19810415		

AB Cyanuric chloride (I) is treated with a diamine, such as Me₂N(CH₂)₃NH₂ (II), N-methylpiperazine, N-(2-aminoethyl)morpholine, or N-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine, and, in some cases, treated with another diamine, such as H₂NCH₂CH₂NH₂, sulfanilic acid, Me₃N, or N,N-dimethyltridecanamine (III), to prep. water-sol., quaternized polymers which are useful as mordants for water-sol. dyes on paper, as mixing agents for pigments on paper, as softening agents for cotton fabrics, and as dispersing agents for pigments or for colorless dye precursors for carbonless duplicating systems. Thus, 0.2 mol I was treated with 0.2 mol II and 0.15 mol III to prep. a quaternized polymer, and 122.7 g 22% aq. soln. of the polymer was mixed with 5.6 mL 10% aq. AcOH and 270 mL water and applied to cotton fabric as a softening agent.

ST cyanuric chloride diamine copolymer; triazine copolymer quaternary ammonium; softener fabric quaternary polymer; mordant dyeing quaternary polymer; dispersant pigment quaternary polymer; paper dyeing mordant; copying paper carbonless dispersant

IT Copying paper
 (color formers for, dispersants for, quaternary ammonium polymers as)

IT Paper
 (dyeing of, mordants for, quaternary ammonium polymers as)

IT Polymerization
 (of cyanuric chloride with diamines)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, polymers
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (polymers, triazine derivs., as mordants, pigment dispersants and fabric softeners)

IT Ionene polymers
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of, from cyanuric chloride, as mordants, pigment dispersants and fabric softeners)

IT Mordants
 (quaternary ammonium polymers, triazine-contg., for dyeing cellulosic materials)

IT Wetting agents
 (quaternary ammonium polymers, triazine-contg., for dyes and pigments)

IT Softening agents
 (quaternary ammonium polymers, triazine-contg., for textiles)

IT 75-50-3DP, reaction products with cyanuric chloride-diamine copolymers
 78-90-ODP, reaction products with cyanuric chloride-diamine copolymers
 105-83-9DP, reaction products with cyanuric chloride-diamine copolymers
 107-15-3DP, reaction products with cyanuric chloride-diamine copolymers

111-40-0DP, reaction products with cyanuric chloride-diamine copolymers
121-57-3DP, reaction products with cyanuric chloride-diamine copolymers
17373-29-4DP, reaction products with cyanuric chloride-diamine copolymers
81218-07-7DP, reaction products with amines 81218-07-7P 81218-08-8DP,
reaction products with amines 81218-09-9P 81218-10-2P
81218-11-3P 81218-12-4P 81218-13-5P 81218-14-6P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(prepn. of, as mordants, pigment dispersants and **fabric softeners**)

IT **81218-11-3P**

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(prepn. of, as mordants, pigment dispersants and **fabric softeners**)

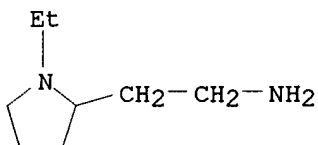
RN 81218-11-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Pyrrolidineethanamine, 1-ethyl-, polymer with 2,4,6-trichloro-1,3,5-triazine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 60923-28-6

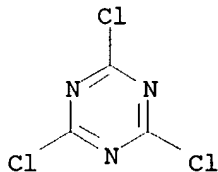
CMF C8 H18 N2



CM 2

CRN 108-77-0

CMF C3 Cl3 N3



L55 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1976:561847 HCAPLUS

DN 85:161847

TI Dense synthetic nonwoven fabrics

IN Matsumoto Konosuke; Morita, Akira; Nomura, Toshio

PA Nihon Bairin Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Japan. Kokai, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC D04H001-54

CC 39-11 (Textiles)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.

KIND DATE

APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI JP 51064074 A2 19760603 JP 1974-59297 19740528
 JP 52031080 B4 19770812

AB Impregnation of polypropylene (I) or polycarbonate webs (fiber diam. .ltoreq.15 .mu.) with a mixt. contg. 10-90 wt.% C2Cl4 [127-18-4] or THF [109-99-9] and 10-90 wt.% DMF [68-12-2] or H2O and heating the **fabrics** at below the **softening** temp. of the polymer gave nonwoven **fabrics** with air permeability .gtoreq.500 sec/100 cc. Thus, 75-g/m2 I web (fiber diam. 12.mu.) was immersed in a mixt. contg. 25% C2Cl4 and 75% DMF to 200% pickup and passed between calenders at 140.degree. and 70 kg/cm to give a nonwoven fabric with permeability 1200 sec/100 cc.

ST dense synthetic nonwoven fabric; perchloroethylene synthetic nonwoven manuf; THF synthetic nonwoven manuf; polypropylene nonwoven fabric dense; polycarbonate nonwoven fabric dense

IT Synthetic fibers
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (carbonic acid, nonwoven, manuf. of, with reduced permeability)

IT Polypropene fibers
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (nonwoven, manuf. of, with reduced permeability)

IT Carbonic acid, polymers
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (fiber, nonwoven, manuf. of, with reduced permeability)

IT 109-99-9, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (in manuf. of polycarbonate nonwoven fabrics with reduced permeability)

IT 68-12-2, uses and miscellaneous 127-18-4
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (in manuf. of polypropene nonwoven fabrics with reduced permeability)

L55 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1976:76163 HCAPLUS

DN 84:76163

TI Compositions for textile treatment

IN Zaki, Wahib N.; Murphy, Alan Pearce; Seiden, Paul; Diehl, Francis L.; McCarty, Charles B.

PA Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SO Ger. Offen., 77 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC D06M; D06F

CC 46-4 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

FAN.CNT 1

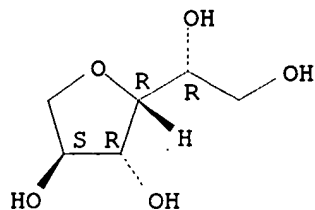
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2516104	A1	19751030	DE 1975-2516104	19750412
	DE 2516104	C2	19821216		
	US 4022938	A	19770510	US 1975-543607	19750123
	AU 7579866	A1	19761014	AU 1975-79866	19750407
	SE 7504334	A	19751017	SE 1975-4334	19750415
	FR 2269601	A1	19751128	FR 1975-11687	19750415
	FR 2269601	B1	19801024		
	CH 594778	A	19780131	CH 1975-4799	19750415
	CA 1069260	A1	19800108	CA 1975-224651	19750415
	AT 7502854	A	19810515	AT 1975-2854	19750415
	AT 365231	B	19811228		
	BE 827986	A1	19751016	BE 1975-155445	19750416
	DK 7501636	A	19751017	DK 1975-1636	19750416

DK 156964	B	19891023		
DK 156964	C	19900326		
NL 7504510	A	19751020	NL 1975-4510	19750416
NL 174481	B	19840116		
NL 174481	C	19840618		
ES 436660	A1	19770516	ES 1975-436660	19750416
CA 1079459	A2	19800617	CA 1979-335421	19790911
AT 8005347	A	19860515	AT 1980-5347	19801030
AT 381962	B	19861229		
PRAI US 1974-461311		19740416		
US 1974-461312		19740416		
US 1975-543606		19750123		
US 1975-543607		19750123		
AT 1975-2854		19750415		
CA 1975-224651		19750415		
AB	Nonstaining antistatic textile softeners for application in clothes dyers contain sorbitan [12441-09-7] C10-26 fatty esters and, optionally, a cationic antistatic softening agent. Thus, 5.0 g sorbitan ester mixt. contg. .apprx.50% 1,4-sorbitan monostearate [58001-45-9] was applied to a 25.4 .times. 27.9 cm piece of 4-5 mil thick 24 g/0.8361 m2 rayon fabric contg. 30% Rhoplex HA-8 and Rhoplex HA-16 binder (one on each side of the fabric) so the melted ester penetrated the spaces between individual fibers. The fabric was slit and used in an automatic dryer contg. 2.25 kg damp cotton, polyester, and cotton-polyester clothing. The dried clothing was unstained and had good antistatic properties.			
ST	textile softener sorbitan ester; antistatic softener textile laundering; clothes dryer softener applications			
IT	Laundering (antistatic fabric softeners for, for use in clothes dryers)			
IT	Quaternary ammonium compounds; uses and miscellaneous RL: USES (Uses) (dimethylditallowalkyd-methyl sulfate, softening agents, for application to textiles in clothes dryers)			
IT	Softening agents (for textiles, sorbitan fatty esters as antistatic, for application in clothes dryers)			
IT	Acrylic fibers Polyamide fibers Polyester fibers RL: USES (Uses) (softening agents for, sorbitan fatty esters as antistatic, for application in clothes dryers)			
IT	Sorbitan, fatty esters RL: USES (Uses) (softening agents, antistatic agents, for application to textiles in clothes dryers)			
IT	1338-41-6 26266-57-9 58001-45-9 58052-16-7 RL: USES (Uses) (softening agents, antistatic agents, for application to textiles in clothes dryers)			
IT	58001-45-9 RL: USES (Uses) (softening agents, antistatic agents, for application to textiles in clothes dryers)			
RN	58001-45-9 HCAPLUS			
CN	D-Glucitol, 1,4-anhydro-, monooctadecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

CM 1

CRN 27299-12-3
CMF C6 H12 O5
CDES *

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 57-11-4
CMF C18 H36 O2

HO₂C-(CH₂)₁₆-Me

L55 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1975:581052 HCAPLUS
DN 83:181052
TI Softening textiles
IN Greif, Norbert; Fikentscher, Rolf; Simenc, Toni; Thomas, Rainer
PA BASF A.-G., Ger.
SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC D06M
CC 39-10 (Textiles)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2403283	A1	19750807	DE 1974-2403283	19740124
AB	Textiles are softened in baths contg. other finishing agents by using an aq. soln. or nonionic emulsion of polyethers contg. 20-100 ethylene oxide and(or) propylene oxide units and 10-60 tetra- and(or) hexamethylene oxide units. For example, a 50:50 polyester-cotton fabric (107 g/m ²) was padded to a 70% pickup with a soln. contg. ethylene oxide-tetrahydrofuran copolymer (I) [27637-03-2] 12, 45% soln. of N,N'-dimethylol-4,5-dihydroxyethyleneurea [1854-26-8] 150, MgCl ₂ .6H ₂ O 20, and optical brightener 2 g/l., dried at 110.degree., and cured 5 min at 150.degree.. A control treated under identical conditions in a liquor contg. no I was not as soft and smooth as the fabric treated with I.				
ST	softening agent cotton textile; polyether softener textile; polyoxyalkylene softener textile				
IT	Softening agents (ethylene oxide-tetrahydrofuran polymers, for textiles, for application in baths contg. finishing agents)				
IT	Polyester fibers RL: USES (Uses) (softening agents for cotton and, ethylene oxide-tetrahydrofuran				

polymers as, for application in baths contg. finishing agents)

IT Rayon, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (softening agents for, ethylene oxide-tetrahydrofuran polymers as, for application in baths contg. finishing agents)

IT 1854-26-8
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (cotton-polyester textile finishing by, ethylene oxide-tetrahydrofuran polymer softening agents for single-bath)

IT 27637-03-2
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (softening agents, for textiles, for application in baths contg. finishing agents)

L55 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1974:414659 HCAPLUS

DN 81:14659

TI Recurable crosslinked cellulosic fabrics from methylol reagents and polycarboxylic acids

IN Franklin, William E.; Rowland, Stanley P.

PA United States Dept. of Agriculture

SO U.S., 3 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC D06M

NCL 008181000

CC 39-10 (Textiles)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3776692	A	19731204	US 1972-248200	19720427
	US 3854866	A	19741217	US 1972-298167	19721016
PRAI	US 1972-248200		19720427		

AB Treatment of cotton fabric with 25-50% methylol crosslinking agent, e.g., dimethyloldihydroxyethyleneurea (I) [1854-26-8] and 3-12% polycarboxylic acid, and heat treatment of the fabric, cured at 160.deg., at 130-205.deg., gave recurable durable press fabrics. Cotton **fabric** (7.6 oz/yd²), treated (70% pickup) with a mixt contg. I 12, cyclopentanetetracarboxylic acid [51365-15-2] 6, emulsified polyethylene **softener** 2, and nonionic wetting agent 0.1%, had conditioned wrinkle recovery angle (ASTM B 1295-67) 306.deg. and wet wrinkle recovery angle 276.deg., Stoll flex abrasion resistance (warp direction) 30% of unmodified laundered cotton **fabric**, tear 50% of unmodified control **fabric**, after heating 8 min at 160.deg.. A similarly treated fabric had crease retention rating (AATCC 88C-1969) 4.3 after heating a folded fabric 5 min at 160.deg. and washing 5 times. Cotton fabric treated with a similar mixt. contg. 3% tetrahydrofuran tetracarboxylic acid [51365-16-3] had conditioned wrinkle recovery angle 302.deg. and crease retention rating 4.1.

ST recuring cotton fabric; crease resistance cotton textile; durable press finishing cotton; methylolhydroxyethyleneurea crosslinking cotton; cyclopentanecarboxylic acid crosslinking cotton; nitriloacetic acid crosslinking cotton; tetrahydrofuran carboxylic acid crosslinking cotton; mellitic acid crosslinking cotton; benzophenonecarboxylic acid crosslinking cotton; formaldehyde crosslinking cotton; methylolpropyleneurea crosslinking cotton; methoxymethylurea crosslinking cotton; melamine crosslinking cotton; methylolmethylcarbamate crosslinking cotton

IT Textiles

(durable-press reusable cotton, methylol crosslinking agents and polycarboxylic acid catalysts for)

IT Creasing
(durable-press, of cotton textiles, by methylol crosslinking agents and polycarboxylic acid catalysts)

IT Crosslinking agents
(methylol compds., for cotton textiles)

IT Creaseproofing
(of cotton textiles, by methylol crosslinking agents and polycarboxylic acid catalysts)

IT Carboxylic acids, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(poly-, catalysts, for methylol crosslinking agents, in reusable durable-press cotton textile manuf.)

IT Crosslinking catalysts
(polycarboxylic acids, for cotton textiles)

IT Methanol, (1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triyltriimino)tris-, partially methylated
Methanol, (1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triyltrinitrilo)hexakis-, highly methylated
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents, for reusable durable-press cotton textiles)

IT 50-00-0, uses and miscellaneous 136-84-5 1854-26-8 2492-96-8
7388-44-5 13822-64-5 19708-68-0
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents, for reusable durable-press cotton textiles)

IT 60-00-4, uses and miscellaneous 139-13-9 517-60-2 2904-41-8
3724-52-5 26106-63-8 50986-44-2
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking catalysts, for methylol crosslinking agents, in reusable durable-press cotton textile manuf.)

L26
L49
H 30 OM1

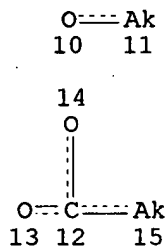
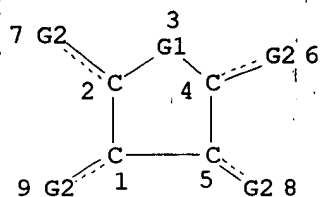
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N 29

Ak 21

Ak---O
22 23

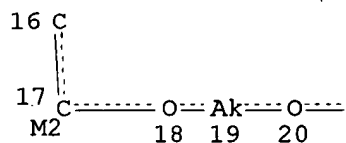


M1

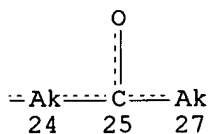
Page 1-A

26

Page 1-B



Page 2-A



Page 2-B

VAR G1=28-2 28-4/29-2 29-4
VAR G2=30/31/10/12/16/21/22

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

HCOUNT	IS M1	AT	16
HCOUNT	IS M2	AT	17
HCOUNT	IS M1	AT	31
NSPEC	IS R	AT	1
NSPEC	IS R	AT	2
NSPEC	IS R	AT	3

NSPEC IS R AT 4
 NSPEC IS R AT 5
 NSPEC IS C AT 6
 NSPEC IS C AT 7
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 NSPEC IS R AT 28
 NSPEC IS R AT 29
 CONNECT IS E2 R AT 28
 CONNECT IS E2 R AT 29
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 MLEVEL IS CLASS AT 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
 27 28 29 30 31
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED
 ECOUNT IS M6-X22 C AT 11
 ECOUNT IS M6-X22 C AT 15
 ECOUNT IS M1-X8 C AT 19
 ECOUNT IS M1-X4 C AT 21
 ECOUNT IS M1-X4 C AT 22
 ECOUNT IS M5-X20 C AT 24
 ECOUNT IS M6-X22 C AT 27

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 31

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L51 72047 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L49 NOT L26
 L52 110855 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51
 L56 36 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON NONIONIC (1A)SURFACTANT? (L)
 L52
 L61 77218 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS AND
 DETERGENTS)/SX,SC
 L62 13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 AND L56

L62 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1999:131016 HCAPLUS
 DN 130:198162
 TI Liquid oxygen-type bleach compositions with storage stability at high and low temperature
 IN Ohnuki, Izumi; Kuroda, Hideo
 PA Lion Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C11D017-08
 ICS C11D003-395; C11D010-02; D06L003-02; C11D001-66; C11D003-39; C11D003-50; C11D003-20
 CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11050099	A2	19990223	JP 1997-212215	19970806
AB	Title comps. contain (A) H2O2, (B) nonionic surfactants with HLB value .gtoreq.10, (C) perfumes contg. 60-100% components having .ltoreq.1 unsatd. bonds, and (D) arom. compds. PhOR1mR2nH (R1 = oxyethylene; R2 = oxypropylene; m = 0-10; n = 0-4; m and n are not 0 at same time) and have pH 3-7. Thus, a bleach compn. comprised 5% H2O2, 2% polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, 3% diethylene glycol Ph ether 0.2% ethane-1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonic acid, 0.1% perfume compn. [comprising benzyl acetate 10, 3,7-dimethyloctan-3-ol 5, 2-phenylethanol 20, 4-tert-butylcyclohexyl acetate 20, 2-methyl-3-(p-isopropylphenyl)propion aldehyde 5, p-tert-butyl-.alpha.-methylhydrocinnamic aldehyde 5, 1,3,4,6,7,8-hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylcyclopenta-.gamma.-2-benzopyran 5, 7-acetyl-1,1,3,4,4,6-hexamethyltetrahydronaphthalene 5, cedrol 5, 2,6-Dimethyl-8-octanol 5, phenylethylphenyl acetate 5, 3-(isocamphyl)cyclohexanol 5, and .alpha.-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyhydrocinnamic aldehyde 5], and balance H2O.				
ST	storage stability liq laundry bleach; fragrance stability liq laundry bleach; ethylene glycol phenyl ether bleach stability; hydrogen peroxide liq laundry bleach stability				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (alkyl ethers, surfactants; storage-stable liq. O-type bleach comps. contg. nonionic surfactants, specific perfumes, and alkoxyated phenol)				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (ethers, with phenol; storage-stable liq. O-type bleach comps. contg. nonionic surfactants, specific perfumes, and alkoxyated phenol)				
IT	Laundry detergents (liq.; storage-stable liq. O-type bleach comps. contg. nonionic surfactants, specific perfumes, and alkoxyated phenol)				
IT	Bleaching agents Nonionic surfactants (storage-stable liq. O-type bleach comps. contg. nonionic surfactants, specific perfumes, and alkoxyated phenol)				
IT	60-12-8, 2-Phenylethanol 77-53-2, Cedrol 78-69-3, 3,7-Dimethyloctan-3-ol 80-54-6, p-tert-Butyl-.alpha.-methylhydrocinnamic aldehyde 88-41-5, 2-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate 99-87-6, p-Methylisopropylbenzene 102-20-5, Phenylethylphenyl acetate 103-95-7, 2-Methyl-3-(p-isopropylphenyl)propion aldehyde 106-21-8, 2,6-Dimethyl-8-octanol 106-22-9 120-72-9, 2,3-Benzopyrrole, uses 140-11-4, Benzyl acetate				

150-84-5, Citronellyl acetate 254-04-6, 1,2-Benzopyran 1205-17-0,
Helional 1490-04-6, 5-Methyl-2-isopropylcyclohexanol 1632-73-1,
1,3,3-Trimethyl-2-norbornanol **13679-86-2** 21145-77-7, Tonalide
32210-23-4, 4-tert-Butylcyclohexyl acetate 116325-90-7 130066-44-3,
Lyraral 179981-44-3

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(perfumes; storage-stable liq. O-type bleach compns. contg.
nonionic surfactants, specific perfumes, and
alkoxylated phenol)

IT 104-68-7, Diethylene glycol phenyl ether 108-95-2D, Phenol, alkoxylated
122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(storage-stable liq. O-type bleach compns. contg. nonionic surfactants,
specific perfumes, and alkoxylated phenol)

IT 25322-68-3D, alkyl ethers

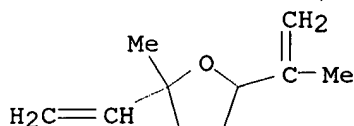
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(surfactants; storage-stable liq. O-type bleach compns. contg. nonionic
surfactants, specific perfumes, and alkoxylated phenol)

IT **13679-86-2**

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(perfumes; storage-stable liq. O-type bleach compns. contg.
nonionic surfactants, specific perfumes, and
alkoxylated phenol)

RN 13679-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN Furan, 2-ethenyltetrahydro-2-methyl-5-(1-methylethenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)



L62 ANSWER 2 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:266978 HCAPLUS

DN 126:258225

TI Analysis of nonionic surfactants

IN Fujii, Takae

PA Kao Corp, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM G01N030-26

ICS G01N030-34; G01N030-74; G01N030-88

CC 80-6 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 46, 66

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09043218	A2	19970214	JP 1995-199377	19950804
AB	The title method is suited for use in detn. of alkyl chain length, esterization, and esterization distribution of nonionic surfactant. The method is based on reversed phase HPLC sepn. using gradient elution with water-methanol mixt. soln.				
ST	nonionic surfactant analysis reversed phase HPLC				
IT	Nonionic surfactants				

Reversed-phase HPLC
 (anal. of nonionic surfactants by reversed phase HPLC)

IT Chemical chains
 Esters, analysis
 RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
 (anal. of nonionic surfactants by reversed phase HPLC)

IT 1338-41-6, Sorbitanmonostearate 9002-92-0, Polyoxyethylenelaurylether
 9004-95-9, Polyoxyethylenecetylether 9005-00-9,
 Polyoxyethylenestearylether 9016-45-9 9036-19-5 51852-65-4,
 Polyoxyethylene glycerin monostearate
 RL: AMX (Analytical matrix); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
 (anal. of nonionic surfactants by reversed phase HPLC)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 67-56-1, Methanol, analysis 67-64-1,
 Acetone, analysis 109-99-9, Tetrahydrofuran, analysis
 RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
 (anal. of nonionic surfactants by reversed phase
 HPLC)

IT 109-99-9, Tetrahydrofuran, analysis
 RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
 (anal. of nonionic surfactants by reversed phase
 HPLC)

RN 109-99-9 HCAPLUS
 CN Furan, tetrahydro- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L62 ANSWER 3 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1996:707915 HCAPLUS
 DN 126:6703
 TI Process for Preparing Nonionic Surfactant Sorbitan Fatty Acid Esters with
 and without Previous Sorbitol Cyclization
 AU Giacometti, Jasminka; Milin, Cedomila; Wolf, Nikola; Giacometti, Fabio
 CS Medical Faculty, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia
 SO J. Agric. Food Chem. (1996), 44(12), 3950-3954
 CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 17-2 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
 Section cross-reference(s): 46

AB The purpose of this work was to det. the course of the esterification
 reaction of hexitols and a long chain length fatty acid at different
 temps. Sorbitol esters of lauric acid were prepd. by the esterification
 of sorbitol and lauric acid (molar ratio, 1:1) in the presence of
 p-toluenesulfonic acid as a catalyst. The esterification was carried out
 at 140, 150, 160, and 180.degree., with and without sorbitol cyclization,
 under atm. pressure. The reaction course was followed by taking samples
 after 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, and 150 min, and detg. the acid value. The
 results shows that the conversion of lauric acid is better if sorbitol is
 previously cycled at all examd. temps. This work presents one possible
 soln. to a problem that should be of interest to surfactant and
 carbohydrate chemists.

ST sorbitol cyclization nonionic surfactant prepn; sorbitan fatty acid ester
 surfactant prepn
 IT Esterification

Nonionic surfactants

(process for prepg. nonionic surfactant sorbitan fatty acid esters with and without previous sorbitol cyclization)

IT Fatty acids, preparation

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(sorbitan esters; process for prepg. nonionic surfactant sorbitan fatty acid esters with and without previous sorbitol cyclization)

IT 50-70-4, D-Glucitol, reactions 143-07-7, Dodecanoic acid, reactions

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process)

(process for prepg. nonionic surfactant sorbitan fatty acid esters with and without previous sorbitol cyclization)

IT 652-67-5P 5959-89-7P 12441-09-7DP, Sorbitan, fatty acid esters

54353-33-2P 165406-27-9P 165406-28-0P

165406-29-1P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(process for prepg. nonionic surfactant sorbitan fatty acid esters with and without previous sorbitol cyclization)

IT 5959-89-7P 165406-27-9P 165406-28-0P

165406-29-1P

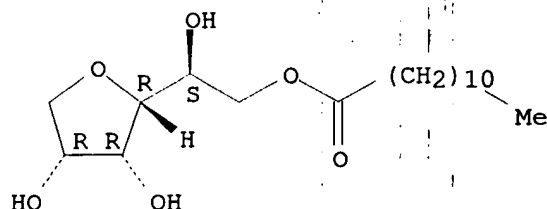
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(process for prepg. nonionic surfactant sorbitan fatty acid esters with and without previous sorbitol cyclization)

RN 5959-89-7 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucitol, 1,4-anhydro-, 6-dodecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

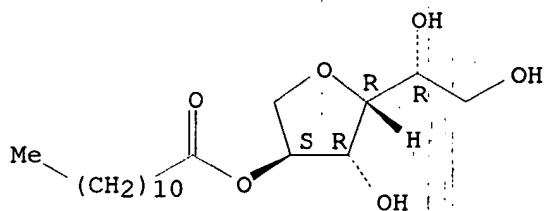
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 165406-27-9 HCAPLUS

CN D-Glucitol, 1,4-anhydro-, 2-dodecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

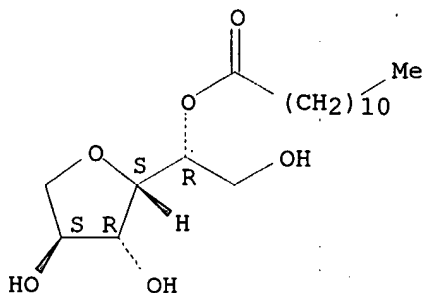
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 165406-28-0 HCAPLUS

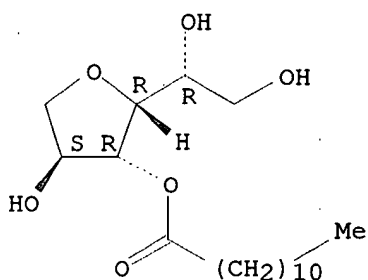
CN D-Glucitol, 1,4-anhydro-, 5-dodecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 165406-29-1 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 1,4-anhydro-, 3-dodecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L62 ANSWER 4 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1995:994825 HCAPLUS

DN 124:32552

TI Granular detergent compositions containing nonionic surfactant and structuring agent

IN Akkermans, Johannes Hendrikus Maria; Van Lare, Cornelis Elisabeth Johannes; Verschelling, Gilbert Martin

PA Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever N. V.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C11D001-825

ICS C11D003-37; C11D017-06

CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9524461	A1	19950914	WO 1995-EP874	19950308
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9520681	A1	19950925	AU 1995-20681	19950308
	EP 749470	A1	19961227	EP 1995-913071	19950308
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				

BR 9507030	A	19970923	BR 1995-7030	19950308
ZA 9502020	A	19960911	ZA 1995-2020	19950310

PRAI GB 1994-4821 19940311
 WO 1995-EP874 19950308

AB The title compns. contain a polymeric structuring agent [e.g., poly(vinyl alc.)] which reduces over-agglomeration and fouling of drying app. (esp. a fluidized-bed dryer) and inhibits migration of nonionic surfactants from granules.

ST fluidized bed drying granulation detergent; granulation drying detergent structuring polymer; polyvinyl alc structuring detergent granulation; nonionic surfactant migration prevention detergent; laundry detergent granulation drying polymer

IT Drying
 Granulation
 (fluidized-bed granulation and drying of detergent compns. contg. polymeric structuring agents and nonionic surfactants)

IT Agglomeration preventers
 (polymeric structuring agents; in fluidized-bed granulation and drying of detergent compns. contg. nonionic surfactants)

IT Polymers, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (structuring agents; in granulation and drying of laundry detergents contg. nonionic surfactants)

IT Detergents
 (laundry, fluidized-bed granulation and drying of compns. contg. polymeric structuring agents and nonionic surfactants)

IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol **9003-43-4**, Polyvinylpyrrolidone
 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9005-25-8, Starch, uses 60472-42-6, Sokalan CP5
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (structuring agents; in granulation and drying of laundry detergents contg. **nonionic surfactants**)

IT **9003-43-4**, Polyvinylpyrrolidone
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (structuring agents; in granulation and drying of laundry detergents contg. **nonionic surfactants**)

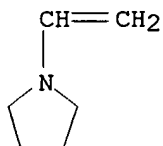
RN 9003-43-4 HCAPLUS

CM Pyrrolidine, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 4540-16-3

CMF C6 H11 N



L62 ANSWER 5 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1995:792472 HCAPLUS

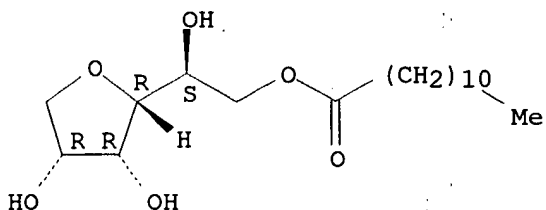
DN 124:29188

TI Solvent free telomerization of butadiene with water into octadienols in the presence of nonionic surfactant: efficient micellar catalysis

AU Monflier, Eric; Bourdauducq, Paul; Couturier, Jean-Luc; Kervennal, jacques; Suisse, Isabelle; Mortreux, Andre
 CS Faculte des Sciences J. Perrin, Univ. d.Artois, Lens, 62307, Fr.
 SO Catal. Lett. (1995), 34(1,2), 201-12
 CODEN: CALEER; ISSN: 1011-372X
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 22-13 (Physical Organic Chemistry)
 Section cross-reference(s): 46
 AB Telomerization of butadiene with water into 2,7-octadien-1-ol using a palladium-hydrosol. phosphine system was investigated. The reaction was carried out without solvent in the presence of carbon dioxide and a nonionic surfactant. Promoted effect of neutral surfactant appeared above the crit. micelle concn. and the conversion and the selectivity depended on the structure of nonionic surfactant hydrophilic part. The role of the nonionic surfactant is discussed.
 ST telomerization butadiene water nonionic surfactant; octadienols
 IT Telomerization catalysts
 (palladium-hydrosol. phosphine system for solvent free telomerization of butadiene with water into octadienols in the presence of nonionic surfactant)
 IT Micelles
 Telomerization
 (solvent free telomerization of butadiene with water into octadienols in the presence of nonionic surfactant)
 IT Surfactants
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (nonionic, solvent free telomerization of butadiene with water into octadienols in the presence of nonionic surfactant)
 IT 100-40-3P, 4-Vinylcyclohexene 929-20-4P, 1,3,6-Octatriene 1002-34-2P, 1,5-Octadiene 1002-35-3P, 1,3,7-Octatriene 6196-78-7P, 1-Methylene-2-vinylcyclopentane 30385-19-4P, 1,7-Octadien-3-ol 30566-36-0P 171286-95-6P
 RL: BYP (Byproduct); PREP (Preparation)
 (solvent free telomerization of butadiene with water into octadienols in the presence of nonionic surfactant)
 IT 3375-31-3, Palladium diacetate 63995-75-5
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
 (solvent free telomerization of butadiene with water into octadienols in the presence of nonionic surfactant)
 IT 106-11-6 4437-01-8, 2,5,8,11,14,17,20-Heptaoxidocosan-22-ol 5274-68-0, 3,6,9,12-Tetraoxatetracosan-1-ol 5959-89-7 9005-00-9 13149-86-5 16057-43-5 25990-94-7 26266-58-0 29544-45-4 59122-55-3 69227-93-6 86547-02-6 145709-21-3 171286-86-5 171286-88-7 171286-89-8 171286-90-1 171286-92-3 171286-94-5
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (solvent free telomerization of butadiene with water into octadienols in the presence of **nonionic surfactant**)
 IT 106-99-0, 1,3-Butadiene, reactions
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process)
 (solvent free telomerization of butadiene with water into octadienols in the presence of nonionic surfactant)
 IT 121-44-8, reactions 7732-18-5, Water, reactions
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (solvent free telomerization of butadiene with water into octadienols in the presence of nonionic surfactant)
 IT 23578-51-0P, 2,7-Octadien-1-ol
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (solvent free telomerization of butadiene with water into octadienols

in the presence of nonionic surfactant)
 IT 5959-89-7
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (solvent free telomerization of butadiene with water into octadienols
 in the presence of **nonionic surfactant**)
 RN 5959-89-7 HCAPLUS
 CN D-Glucitol, 1,4-anhydro-, 6-dodecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L62 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1992:245018 HCAPLUS
 DN 116:245018
 TI Photodegradation of surfactants. IX. The photocatalyzed oxidation of
 polyoxyethylene alkyl ether homologues at titania-water interfaces
 AU Hidaka, Hisao; Zhao, Jincai; Kitamura, Katsumi; Nohara, Kayo; Serpone,
 Nick; Pelizzetti, Ezio
 CS Dep. Chem., Meisei Univ., Hino, 191, Japan
 SO J. Photochem. Photobiol., A (1992), 64(1), 103-13
 CODEN: JPPCEJ; ISSN: 1010-6030
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 74-1 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other
 Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 46, 60, 67
 AB The photocatalyzed mineralization of the non-ionic surfactants was
 polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers (CnEm, n = 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 and m = 5,
 6, 7 and 8) was investigated in an UV-illuminated heterogeneous TiO2
 suspension under aerated conditions. The formation of peroxide and
 carbonyl intermediates and their ultimate mineralization to CO2 were also
 examd. As the ethoxyl chain length of C12Em increases, the degrdn. rate
 which occurs via pseudo-first-order kinetics decreases in the order C12E5
 > C12E6 > C12E7 > C12E8. The CnE8 (n = 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18) exhibit the
 same degrdn. tendencies irresp. of the alkyl chain length. In the
 competitive photodegrdn. of the polyethoxy moiety and the long alkyl
 chain, the ethoxyl chain is more easily cleaved than the alkyl group.
 Complete mineralization of the surfactants was evidenced by monitoring the
 stoichiometric evolution of CO2 originating mostly from the ethoxyl moiety
 of C12Em after irradiation for 20 h. The initial photooxidn. occurs
 sequentially one by one from the terminal position of the ethoxyl chain.
 The participation of OH radicals in the photooxidn. process was detd.
 using 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline-1-oxide spin-trapping ESR measurements.
 ST photodegrdn nonionic surfactant polyoxyethylene alkyl ether; titania
 photocatalyst water purifn surfactant degrdn; photolysis catalyst titanium
 dioxide surfactant peroxidn; photooxidn nonionic surfactant
 polyoxyethylene alkyl ether
 IT Peroxides, preparation
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (in photocatalyzed by titania oxidn. of polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)
 IT Photolysis

(of nonionic surfactant polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, catalyzed by titania)

IT Kinetics of photolysis
Oxidation, photochemical
(of nonionic surfactants polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, catalyzed by titania)

IT Electron spin resonance
(of photocatalyzed by titania oxidn. of polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

IT Photolysis catalysts
(titania as, for nonionic surfactant polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

IT Water purification
(mineralization, of nonionic surfactant polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, catalyzed by titania)

IT Peroxidation
(photochem., of nonionic surfactant polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, titania catalyzed photodegrdn. in)

IT Surfactants
(photodegradable, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, titania catalysis in)

IT 13463-67-7, Titania, properties
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalyst, in photodegrdn. of nonionic surfactants polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

IT **55482-03-6P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(formation and ESR detection of, in photodegrdn. of **nonionic surfactants** polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

IT 3170-83-0P, Hydroperoxo 3352-57-6P, Hydroxyl, preparation
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in catalyzed photodegrdn. of nonionic surfactants polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

IT 124-38-9P, Carbon dioxide, preparation
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in photocatalyzed degrdn. of nonionic surfactants polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2), reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(photodegrdn. of nonionic surfactants polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers in presence of, titania catalyzed oxidn. in)

IT 7732-18-5, Water, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(photodegrdn. of nonionic surfactants polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers in titania suspension contg.)

IT 3055-95-6, 3,6,9,12,15-Pentaoxaheptacosan-1-ol
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(photodegrdn. of, titania catalyzed oxidn. in, ESR measurements in)

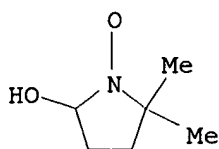
IT 3055-96-7, 3,6,9,12,15,18-Hexaoxatriacontan-1-ol 3055-97-8 3055-98-9
5698-39-5 13149-87-6 24233-81-6 27847-86-5
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(photodegrdn. of, titania catalyzed oxidn. of, ESR measurements in)

IT 3317-61-1
RL: USES (Uses)
(spin trapping of hydroxyl radicals by, in photocatalyzed oxidn. of polyoxyethylene alkyl etherr, titania catalyzed photodegrdn. in)

IT **55482-03-6P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(formation and ESR detection of, in photodegrdn. of **nonionic surfactants** polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

RN 55482-03-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Pyrrolidininyloxy, 5-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L62 ANSWER 7 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1990:558435 HCAPLUS

DN 113:158435

TI Study of the safety and characteristic of polyglyceryl-polyoxytetramethylene alkyl ether type nonionic surfactant as emulsifiers

AU Shibamoto, Akio; Ochiai, Michio; Sagitani, Hiromichi; Ito, Katsutoshi

CS Pola Yokohama Lab., Yokohama, Japan

SO J. SCCJ (1988), 22(3), 155-64

CODEN: JOSCDQ; ISSN: 0387-5253

DT Journal

LA Japanese

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 46

AB In study of safety and characteristics of polyglyceryl-polytetramethylene alkyl ether (PGT alkyl ether), new surfactant emulsifiers were synthesized from fatty alcs., THF, and glycidol using a Lewis acid catalyst. Little pH change and HCHO formation in PGT alkyl ether aq. soln. were obsd. after 4 wk at 40.degree. or 4 days at 120.degree.. PGT alkyl ether emulsified several types of oil from nonpolar to <1 .mu.m particles. All the emulsions were stable and did not coalesce for 3 mo at 20.degree.; therefore, PGT alkyl ether has a greater emulsifying ability than POE alkyl ether. Several tests for evaluating the safety of PGT alkyl ether were performed. PG13T13 stearyl ether had high safety for oral and cutaneous acute and subacute toxicity. Skin irritation and eye irritation levels of PG13T13 stearyl ether were very low. Its skin hypersensitivity, phototoxicity, skin photohypersensitivity and mutagenicity were not found. Furthermore, no skin reaction of PGT stearyl ether was obsd. on the clin. use test of milky lotion contg. PGT stearyl ether. The skin irritation potential of PGT alkyl ether did not increase with increasing concn. of PGT alkyl ether. PGT alkyl ether was classified as a non-irritant to slight irritant on the basis of this test. On the other hand, POE alkyl ether showed moderate to severe irritation. Also, PGT alkyl ether did not produce irritation or damage to the eyes of rabbit in expts. without rinsing, whereas POE alkyl ether was considered slightly to moderately irritant. There was little increase in the skin and eye irritation of PGMn alkyl ether with decreasing nos. of glycerol groups, tetramethylene POE chain surfactants is higher than that of a long POE chain surfactants. Thus, the safety of PGT alkyl ether have higher than POE alkyl ether. PGT alkyl ether can be used in cosmetics because of their chem. stability, high safety, and fine properties as emulsifiers or solubilizers.

ST polyglyceryl polytetramethylene alkyl ether nonionic surfactant; emulsifier polyglyceryl polytetramethylene alkyl ether cosmetic; solubilizer polyglyceryl polytetramethylene alkyl ether cosmetics; stability polyglyceryl polytetramethylene alkyl ether cosmetic; toxicity polyglyceryl polytetramethylene alkyl ether surfactant

IT Cosmetics

(polyglyceryl-polyoxytetramethylene alkyl ether nonionic surfactants as emulsifying agents for, properties and toxicity of)

IT Emulsifying agents

(polyglyceryl-polyoxytetramethylene alkyl ether nonionic surfactants as, physicochem. properties and toxicity of, for cosmetics)

IT Eye, toxic chemical and physical damage
 Skin, toxic chemical and physical damage
 (polyglyceryl-polyoxytetramethylene alkyl ether nonionic surfactants
 toxicity to, emulsifying activity in relation to)

IT Alcohols, compounds
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (jojoba, ethers with polyglyceryl-polytetramethylene, nonionic
 surfactants for cosmetics, physicochem. properties and toxicity of)

IT Surfactants
 (nonionic, polyglyceryl-polytetramethylene alkyl ethers, for cosmetics,
 physicochem. properties and toxicity of)

IT 129805-55-6, Glycidol-tetrahydrofuran copolymer lauryl ether
 129805-56-7, Polyglyceryl-polytetramethylene oleyl ether
 129805-57-8, Polyglyceryl-polytetramethylene stearyl ether
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (nonionic surfactant, physicochem. properties and
 toxicity of, for cosmetics)

IT 129733-72-8D, Polyglyceryl-polytetramethylene, alkyl ethers or ethers with
 jojoba alcs.
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (nonionic surfactants, physicochem. properties and toxicity of, for
 cosmetics)

IT 129805-55-6, Glycidol-tetrahydrofuran copolymer lauryl ether
 129805-56-7, Polyglyceryl-polytetramethylene oleyl ether
 129805-57-8, Polyglyceryl-polytetramethylene stearyl ether
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (nonionic surfactant, physicochem. properties and
 toxicity of, for cosmetics)

RN 129805-55-6 HCAPLUS

CN Oxiranemethanol, polymer with tetrahydrofuran, monododecyl ether, block
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-53-8

CMF C12 H26 O

HO-(CH₂)₁₁-Me

CM 2

CRN 182077-03-8

CMF (C4 H8 O . C3 H6 O2)x

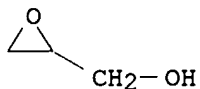
CCI PMS

CDES 8:PM,BLOCK

CM 3

CRN 556-52-5

CMF C3 H6 O2



CM 4

CRN 109-99-9

CMF C4 H8 O



RN 129805-56-7 HCAPLUS

CN Oxiranemethanol, polymer with tetrahydrofuran, mono-9-octadecenyl ether,
(Z)-, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

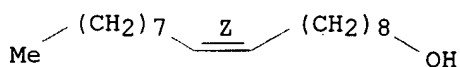
CM 1

CRN 143-28-2

CMF C18 H36 O

CDES 2:Z

Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 182077-03-8

CMF (C4 H8 O . C3 H6 O2)x

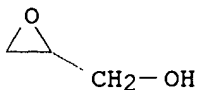
CCI PMS

CDES 8:PM,BLOCK

CM 3

CRN 556-52-5

CMF C3 H6 O2



CM 4

CRN 109-99-9

CMF C4 H8 O



RN 129805-57-8 HCAPLUS

CN Oxiranemethanol, polymer with tetrahydrofuran, monooctadecyl ether, block
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-92-5
CMF C18 H38 O

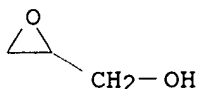
HO-(CH₂)₁₇-Me

CM 2

CRN 182077-03-8
CMF (C4 H8 O . C3 H6 O2)x
CCI PMS
CDES 8:PM,BLOCK

CM 3

CRN 556-52-5
CMF C3 H6 O2



CM 4

CRN 109-99-9
CMF C4 H8 O



L62 ANSWER 8 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1989:517319 HCAPLUS

DN 111:117319

TI Surfactants. XVII. Synthesis of 2,6-di-O-acyl-1,4-anhydro-D-mannitols

AU Fernandez-Bolanos, J.; Bueno Iborra, N.

CS Inst. Grasa Derivados, CSIC, Sevilla, 41012, Spain

SO Grasas Aceites (Seville) (1988), 39(4-5), 239-41

CODEN: GRACAN; ISSN: 0017-3495

DT Journal

LA Spanish

CC 46-3 (Surface Active Agents and
Detergents)

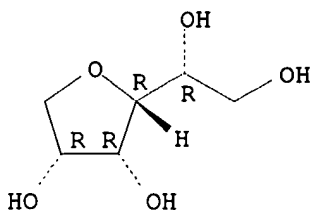
Section cross-reference(s): 33

AB Esterification of 1,4-anhydro-D-mannitol with fatty acid chlorides in
pyridine was used to prep. 2,6-di-O-acyl (octanoyl, myristoyl,
lauroyl)-1,4-anhydro-D-mannitol surfactants. The structure of

1,4-anhydro-2,6-di-O-octanoyl-D-mannitol (I) was established based on chromatog. and 1H NMR data of the reaction sequence of unequivocal synthesis of I. To prep. the surfactants, 1,4-anhydro-2,6-di-O-benzoyl-D-mannitol was treated with BzCHO, the benzylidene compd. was treated with MeONa in MeOH to obtain the 1,4-anhydro-3,5-O-benzylidene-D-mannitol, which was esterified to obtain a product whose chromatog. characteristics were identical to those of the direct esterification product.

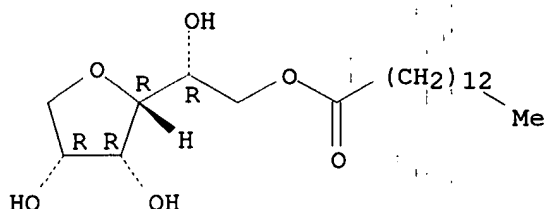
ST anhydromannitol ester surfactant synthesis
 IT Surfactants
 (nonionic, diacylanhydromannitols, prepn. and characterization of)
 IT 111-64-8, Octanoyl chloride 112-16-3, Dodecanoyl chloride 112-64-1, Tetradecanoyl chloride
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (esterification by, of anhydromannitol, for nonionic surfactant prepn.)
 IT 7726-97-8, 1,4-Anhydro-D-mannitol
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (esterification of, **nonionic surfactant** prepn. by)
 IT 120110-92-1P 120200-77-3P 120200-78-4P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
 (formation of, in esterification of anhydromannitol, for **nonionic surfactant** prepn.)
 IT 121250-37-1P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. and acylation of, nonionic surfactant characterization in relation to)
 IT 121312-14-9P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. and debenzoylation of, in nonionic surfactant characterization)
 IT 121188-37-2P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. and debenzoylation of, nonionic surfactant characterization in relation to)
 IT 121188-34-9P 121188-35-0P 121188-36-1P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of surface-active, by direct esterification of anhydromannitol)
 IT 7726-97-8, 1,4-Anhydro-D-mannitol
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (esterification of, **nonionic surfactant** prepn. by)
 RN 7726-97-8 HCAPLUS
 CN D-Mannitol, 1,4-anhydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 120110-92-1P 120200-77-3P 120200-78-4P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
 (formation of, in esterification of anhydromannitol, for **nonionic surfactant** prepn.)
 RN 120110-92-1 HCAPLUS
 CN D-Mannitol, 1,4-anhydro-, 6-tetradecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

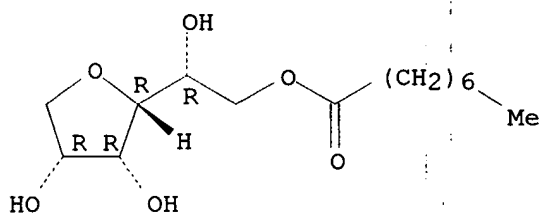
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 120200-77-3 HCAPLUS

CN D-Mannitol, 1,4-anhydro-, 6-octanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

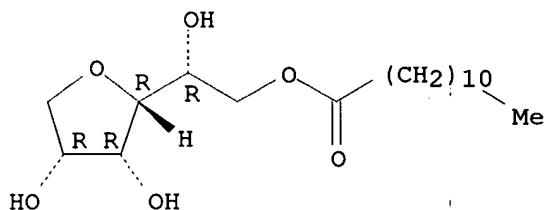
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 120200-78-4 HCAPLUS

CN D-Mannitol, 1,4-anhydro-, 6-dodecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L62 ANSWER 9 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1989:234282 HCAPLUS

DN 110:234282

TI Analytical study of non-ionic surfactants used in enhanced oil recovery.
Optimization of analytical conditions in reversed-phase partition chromatography

AU Desbene, P. L.; Desmazieres, B.; Basselier, J. J.; Desbene-Monvernay, A.

CS Lab. Struct. Org. Chem., Pierre and Marie Curie Univ., Paris, 75230, Fr.

SO J. Chromatogr. (1989), 461, 305-13

CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673

DT Journal

LA English

CC 51-2 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 46, 80

AB The anal. of nonionic polyoxyethylenic surfactants used in enhanced oil recovery was investigated by reversed-phase partition chromatog. with UV detection. A systematic comparative survey of com. available nonpolar stationary phases (C18, C8, C6, C4, C2, Ph, cyano, and diol) is presented. Various solvents miscible with water (MeOH, MeCN, THF, dioxane, Me2CO, and

2-iso-PrOH) were tested as mobile phases. A good evaluation of the distribution vs. the no. of ethylene oxide groups in these surfactants was obtained with alkyl-bonded SiO₂ (C18 and C8) by isocratic elution with THF or MeCN as solvent additives. MeOH did not give a sepn. with respect to the no. of ethylene oxide units. The C18 stationary phase gave the best performances.

ST petroleum recovery nonionic surfactant analysis; surfactant polyoxyethylene chain petroleum recovery; chromatog surfactant polyoxyethylene chain distribution

IT Alcohols, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(C16-18, ethoxylated, surfactants, for petroleum recovery, anal. of, by reversed-phase partition chromatog.)

IT Petroleum recovery
(enhanced, nonionic surfactants for, polyoxyethylene chain distribution in, anal. of, by reversed-phase partition chromatog.)

IT 9004-98-2 9005-00-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(nonionic surfactants, for petroleum recovery, polyoxyethylene chain distribution in, anal. of, by reversed-phase partition chromatog.)

IT 67-56-1, Methanol, uses and miscellaneous 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, uses and miscellaneous 67-64-1, Acetone, uses and miscellaneous 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, uses and miscellaneous 109-99-9, Tetrahydrofuran, uses and miscellaneous 123-91-1, Dioxane, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(solvent additives, as mobile phase, in anal. of polyoxyethylene chain distribution in **nonionic surfactants** recovery, by reversed-phase partition chromatog.)

IT 25322-68-3D, C16-18 alkyl ethers.
RL: USES (Uses)
(surfactants, for petroleum recovery, anal. of, by reversed-phase partition chromatog.)

IT 109-99-9, Tetrahydrofuran, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(solvent additives, as mobile phase, in anal. of polyoxyethylene chain distribution in **nonionic surfactants** recovery, by reversed-phase partition chromatog.)

RN 109-99-9 HCAPLUS

CN Furan, tetrahydro- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L62 ANSWER 10 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1987:578709 HCAPLUS

DN 107:178709

TI Liquid bleaching agent compositions

IN Sugawara, Hiroshi; Kandori, Hisayoshi

PA Lion Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C11D007-60
ICS C11D017-00

ICA C11D003-50

ICI C11D007-60, C11D007-40, C11D007-54
 CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and
 Detergents)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 62089800	A2	19870424	JP 1986-87686	19860416
	JP 07039596	B4	19950501		
PRAI	JP 1985-134849		19850620		

AB Compns. having good storage stability contain hypochlorites (as effective Cl) 2-8, alk. substances 0.1-3, surfactants 0.05-5, and perfumes 0.001-1% selected from citronellol, dimethyloctanol, hydroxycitronellol, myrcenol, terpinolene, Et 2-methylbutyrate, phenylpropyl alc., galaxolide, Tonalid, rose oxide, linalool oxide, 2,6-dimethyl-3-octanol, tetrahydroethylalinalool, tetrahydroethylalinalyl acetate, 2-sec-butylcyclohexyl acetate, isolongifolene epoxide, etc. Thus, an aq. bleaching agent comprised NaOCl (effective Cl) 5, polyoxyethylene Ph ether 1, Na sulfate-NaOH 1, and a perfume 0.1%.

ST hypochlorite bleaching agent perfume; nonionic surfactant hypochlorite bleaching; citronellol perfume bleaching agent; methyloctanol perfume bleaching agent; hydroxycitronellol perfume bleaching agent; myrcenol perfume bleaching agent; terpinolene perfume bleaching agent; methylbutyrate perfume bleaching agent; phenylpropyl alc perfume bleaching agent; galaxolide perfume bleaching agent; Tonalid perfume bleaching agent; rose oxide perfume bleaching agent; linalool perfume bleaching agent; methyloctanol perfume bleaching agent; ethyllinalool perfume bleaching agent; ethyllinalyl acetate perfume bleaching agent; secondary butylcyclohexyl acetate perfume bleach; isolongifolene epoxide perfume bleaching agent

IT Perfumes and Essences
 (bleaching agents contg. nonionic surfactants and sodium hypochlorite and, storage-stable)

IT Bleaching agents
 (sodium hypochlorite, contg. nonionic surfactants and perfumes, aq., storage-stable)

IT Surfactants
 (nonionic, in bleaching agents contg. sodium hypochlorite and perfumes, storage-stable)

IT 7681-52-9, Sodium hypochlorite
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (bleaching agents, contg. nonionic surfactants and perfumes, storage-stable)

IT 7681-52-9
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (bleaching agents, sodium hypochlorite, contg. nonionic surfactants and perfumes, aq., storage-stable)

IT 91-54-3 106-22-9, Citronellol 107-74-4, Hydroxycitronellol 543-39-5, Myrcenol 586-62-9, Terpinolene 1222-05-5, Galaxolide 1333-49-9, Dimethyloctanol 1335-12-2, Phenylpropyl alcohol 7452-79-1, Ethyl 2-methylbutyrate 16409-43-1, Rose oxide 18479-54-4 18479-55-5 20780-48-7, Tetrahydroethylalinalyl acetate 21145-77-7, Tonalid 60047-17-8 67999-56-8 71616-24-5, Tetrahydroethylalinalool
 RL: USES (Uses)

(perfumes, in storage-stable aq. bleaching agents contg. sodium hypochlorite and nonionic surfactants)

IT 9004-78-8, Polyoxyethylene phenyl ether
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (surfactants, in storage-stable bleaching agents contg. sodium hypochlorite and perfumes)

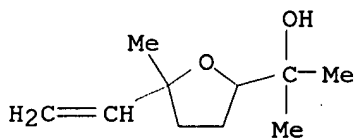
IT 60047-17-8

RL: USES (Uses)

(perfumes, in storage-stable aq. bleaching agents contg. sodium hypochlorite and **nonionic surfactants**)

RN 60047-17-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Furanmethanol, 5-ethenyltetrahydro-.alpha.,.alpha.,5-trimethyl- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



L62 ANSWER 11 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1987:198166 HCAPLUS

DN 106:198166

TI Hydrated gases

IN Kimura, Hiroshi; Kai, Junjiro

PA Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC C07C017-00; C01B017-45; C01B017-48

ICA B01J013-00

CC 46-4 (**Surface Active Agents and Detergents**)

Section cross-reference(s): 23, 45

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 61059294	B4	19861216	JP 1978-128851	19781018
	JP 55055125	A2	19800422		
AB	Guest mols. such as CCl3F, CCl2FH, CClF2H, and CCl2F2 are contacted with water contg. 0.5-5% polyoxyethylene nonionic surfactants (emulsifiers) to prep. hydrated gases. THF, furan, methylfuran, methyltetrahydrofuran shorten the time for formation of hydrates and solidification.				
ST	chlorofluoromethane hydration emulsifier nonionic surfactant; polyoxyethylene emulsifier hydration chlorofluoromethane				
IT	Gases (chlorofluoromethanes, hydration of, emulsifiers in, polyoxyethylene nonionic surfactants as)				
IT	Hydration catalysts (furan compds., for chlorofluoromethanes contg. polyoxyethylene nonionic surfactants)				
IT	Emulsifying agents (polyoxyethylene, nonionic, for chloromethanes)				
IT	9004-81-3 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (emulsifiers, for hydration of chlorofluoromethanes)				
IT	9016-45-9, Polyoxyethylene nonylphenylether RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (emulsifiers, in hydration of chlorofluoromethanes)				
IT	72755-31-8P RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation) (formation of, emulsifiers for, polyoxyethylene nonionic surfactants as)				

IT 109-99-9, THF, uses and miscellaneous 110-00-9, Furan
 25265-68-3, Methyltetrahydrofuran 27137-41-3, Methylfuran
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (hydration of chlorofluoromethanes in presence of polyoxyethylene
 nonionic surfactants in)
 IT 75-43-4, Dichlorofluoromethane 75-45-6, Difluoromono-chloromethane
 75-69-4, Fluorotrichloromethane 75-71-8, Dichlorodifluoromethane
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (hydration of, emulsifiers in, polyoxyethylene nonionic surfactants as)
 IT 109-99-9, THF, uses and miscellaneous 25265-68-3,
 Methyltetrahydrofuran
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (hydration of chlorofluoromethanes in presence of polyoxyethylene
 nonionic surfactants in)
 RN 109-99-9 HCAPLUS
 CN Furan, tetrahydro- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25265-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Furan, tetrahydro-methyl- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



D1-Me

L62 ANSWER 12 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1985:408024 HCAPLUS
 DN 103:8024
 TI Foam control composition containing high foaming nonionic surfactant and a
 polyoxyalkylene compound
 IN Ozmeral, Ahmet C.
 PA BASF Wyandotte Corp., USA
 SO U.S., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM B01F017-16
 ICS B01F017-42; C10M001-20; C11D017-00
 NCL 252174210
 CC 46-4 (Surface Active Agents and
 Detergents)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4510067	A	19850409	US 1983-508159	19830627
	CA 1227715	A1	19871006	CA 1984-453180	19840430
PRAI	US 1983-508159		19830627		

AB A compd. Y[(A)m(B)nH]2 (I) (Y = residue of initiator contg. .ltoreq.20 C

and no elements other than C, H, and O; A = mixt. of oxyalkylene radicals derived from THF and propylene oxide in 3-1:1 molar ratio; B = C₂H₄O; m = an integer such that the wt. of A is 60-95% of the total wt. of oxyalkylene residue; n = an integer such that the wt. of B is 5.40% of the total wt. of oxyalkylene residue; total mol. wt. of A = 1000-3000) is used to control the foaming of high-foaming, nonionic surfactant, used in laundry detergents, etc. Thus, 10 parts I (Y = residue of 1,4-butanediol, A = mixt. of oxyalkylene radicals derived from THF and propylene oxide in 1:1 molar ratio, B = C₂H₄O, m is such that the mol. wt. of A is .apprx.2000, n is such that the wt. of B is 30% of the total mol. wt. of the compd.) was used with 90% high-foaming, nonionic surfactant (ethoxylate of polyoxypropylene) in the prepn. of compns. which produce a foam height of 50 cm in 5 min in a foaming test of a 0.1% aq. surfactant soln., compared with 600 mm for a soln. of a nonionic surfactant alone.

ST polyoxyalkylene nonionic surfactant; THF copolymer defoamer surfactant; propylene oxide copolymer defoamer; ethylene oxide copolymer defoamer

IT Polyoxyalkylenes

RL: USES (Uses)

(defoamers, for nonionic surfactants)

IT Antifoaming agents

(polyoxyalkylenes, for nonionic surfactants)

IT Surfactants

(nonionic, defoamers for)

IT 96827-54-2

RL: USES (Uses)

(defoamers, for nonionic surfactants)

IT 9003-11-6 11111-34-5

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(surfactants, defoamers for)

IT 96827-54-2

RL: USES (Uses)

(defoamers, for nonionic surfactants)

RN 96827-54-2 HCAPLUS

L62 ANSWER 13 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1983:577889 HCAPLUS

DN 99:177889

TI Detergent cleaning composition

IN Grzeskowiak, John Anthony, Jr.; Hershkowitz, Elliott Ezra

PA Western Electric Co., Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC C11D001-66; C11D003-43; C11D003-44; C11D003-50

CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 8302624	A1	19830804	WO 1982-US1794	19821227
	W: GB				
	RW: BE, DE, FR				
	US 4600522	A	19860715	US 1982-371625	19820426
	EP 99377	A1	19840201	EP 1983-900401	19821227
	EP 99377	B1	19860611		
	R: BE, DE, FR				
	GB 2125816	A1	19840314	GB 1983-25059	19821227
	GB 2125816	B2	19860102		
	CA 1199249	A1	19860114	CA 1983-419845	19830120

ES 519176	A1	19840816	ES 1983-519176	19830121
ES 519176	A5	19840827		
PRAI US 1982-341439		19820122		
US 1982-371625		19820426		
WO 1982-US1794		19821227		

AB Furan-type alcs. such as a mixt. of furfuryl alc. [98-00-0] and tetrahydrofurfuryl alc. [97-99-4] are used with pine oil or a similar degreasing substance having an aroma, a **nonionic surfactant**, and, in some cases, a gelling agent such as fumed silica to prep. compns. which are useful for cleaning graffiti from anodized Al, stainless steel, glass, plastic, and other surfaces.

ST furfuryl alc cleaner graffiti; THF alc cleaner graffiti

IT Detergents
(cleaning compns., contg. furan-type alcs., for removal of graffiti)

IT 97-99-4 98-00-0
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cleaning compns. contg., for removing graffiti)